



Daily Report

East Asia

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Further on Working Group Meeting on Cambodia

Vietnam Urged To Give Details

BK1702042589 Bangkok THE NATION in English
17 Feb 89 p 2

[Text] Jakarta—Thailand yesterday urged Vietnam to inform the upcoming second Jakarta informal meeting (JIM II) of the details of its announced intention to pull out all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea by the end of September.

In his opening remarks to the working group now meeting for three days to discuss JIM II, Political Affairs Director-General M.R. Thep Thewakun, the head of the Thai delegation, said the settlement of the troop withdrawal issue would be the "key link" to facilitate discussions on related issues of the Kampuchean conflict.

The priority of discussions at JIM II, he said, should be placed on this question. "Vietnam has announced that it will withdraw its troops from Kampuchea by September of this year. But, so far, there is only the date which has been announced," he said.

The continued foreign military presence, he said, remains the most serious form of external interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs.

"So long as foreign troops remain in Kampuchea, resistance by patriotic Kampuchean forces will continue and so will foreign assistance to such forces," Thep said.

Thep's statement was seen as a demonstration of Thai support for the five-point peace plan proposed by the resistance Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK), and was repeated in opening remarks by Thiounn Prasith on behalf of the three resistance parties. Prasith, the head of the Khmer Rouge delegation, also presented the newly-divised modalities of the five-point peace plan proposed by Khmer resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

But the Thai and the CGDK statements were in sharp contrast with the speech delivered by Hor Nam Hong, head of the pro-Hanoi People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK) delegation.

"There is no more contest of views on the close interrelation between the process of the Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea and the prevention of the recurrence of Pol Pot's genocidal regime in Kampuchea and the cessation of all foreign interference and external arms supplies to the Kampuchean opposing parties," Hong said.

Speaking to reporters during a lunch break, Hong said JIM II should at least succeed in settling the "external aspect" of the Kampuchean conflict.

He said that on behalf of the PRK, Vietnam and Laos, he put forward a proposal during yesterday's morning session concerning the external aspect, which encompasses the linkage between the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and a complete halt to the flow of arms supplies to the rival Khmer factions, as well as the prevention of the Khmer Rouge returning to power.

In his speech, distributed to reporters after the interview, Hong said the gap between the different positions of all sides has narrowed significantly in the four months since JIM I.

JIM II, he said, should also work out a mechanism and modalities of international control and supervision of agreements on the external aspect of the Kampuchean solution.

The "adequate and effective" international mechanism should be charged with detecting violations of agreements on troop withdrawals, cessation of external arms assistance, a nationwide and complete cease-fire, and a general election, in addition to "recommending" measures to deal with violations.

Indonesia's Alatas Comments

BK1802073689 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 18 Feb 89

[Station correspondent Pol Ham's report from Jakarta—date not given; recorded]

[Text] The second meeting of the Jakarta working group resumed on the afternoon of 17 February [words indistinct] continuing to discuss some issues, especially the preparation for the post-withdrawal elections in Cambodia.

In a news conference held after the meeting, Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, who chaired the meeting, told newsmen that these working group meetings are not intended to solve any important issue. They are merely for the purpose of paving the way for the second Jakarta informal meeting between the leaders of the Cambodian parties with the participation of the ministers from Vietnam, Laos, and the six ASEAN countries.

Ali Alatas went on to say that nevertheless he saw some progress among the four parties. He added that at least the meetings during the past 2 days have managed to come up with some points to be submitted for discussion by the ministerial meeting of the various Cambodian leaders scheduled for tomorrow.

It should be noted that during the afternoon session of the 2d day of this working group meeting, Hor Nam Hong of the Heng Samrin regime continued to stick to his position of refusing to dissolve what he called the PRK installed by Vietnam. He also demanded that a committee be set up to organize the elections.

Son Soubert, head of the Kampuchean People's National Liberation Front delegation to this working group meeting, said that if it were to be that way Cambodia would continue to have two governments, namely the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the PRK. Moreover, he wondered, how can elections be held in a Cambodia where more than 1 million Vietnamese residents have come to live and enjoy the same rights as the Cambodians. Hor Nam Hong retorted that there are no Vietnamese nationals in Cambodia now.

The working group meeting resumed its 3d day of work today.

Son Sann Holds News Conference

BK1802075989 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 18 Feb 89

[Station Correspondent Pol Ham's report from Jakarta—date not given; recorded]

[Text] His Excellency Son Sann, president of the KPNLF and prime minister of the CGDK, said that he came to Jakarta to contribute to the success of the search for a solution to the Cambodian problem.

During a news conference held in Jakarta on Friday [17 February] morning, in his answer to a journalist's question, His Excellency Son Sann said that while Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach expected this second Jakarta informal meeting [JIM 2] to have a 50-percent chance of success, he himself expected it would be more than 50 percent successful.

At the same time, noting an article in the Indonesian newspaper THE JAKARTA POST which erroneously wrote that he was a Vietnamese prime minister, His Excellency Son Sann said he thanked THE JAKARTA POST for giving him that honor. He went on to stress however that should that be true he would never accept continuing being a Vietnamese prime minister in such a disastrous economic situation, for despite the fact that he was an old-hand economist he was incapable of helping restore Vietnam's economy if Vietnam continued to maintain its troop presence in Cambodia.

THE JAKARTA POST today also quoted a Vietnamese official as admitting that should JIM 2 fail, Vietnam would never succeed in solving its economic problems.

Also in this news conference, His Excellency Son Sann talked about the internal problem of the KPNLF. He affirmed that he received a proposal from the commanders of the Khmer People's National Liberation Army [KPNLA] asking him to be KPNLA commander in chief, a post he once held. He stressed that he announced his role here because he intended to attend JIM 2 in his capacity as the plenipotentiary president of the KPNLF and prime minister of the CGDK so that he can help JIM

2 succeed in the search for a solution that would quickly bring peace back to Cambodia and put an early end to the suffering of the Cambodian people.

Answering a journalist's question about the size of the KPNLA, His excellency Son Sann said that this army has more fighters than most people think it has, but the number remains smaller than what he would like it to be.

Khmer Rouge Delegate Comments

BK1802014789 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Feb 89 p 6

[By Anurat Maniphan in Jakarta]

[Text] The law of the jungle will prevail if Kampuchea's problems are not solved on the basis of international law and the United Nations charter, Khmer Rouge Ambassador to the UN Thiounn Prasith said yesterday [17 February].

The chief Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea delegate to the working groups session of the second Jakarta Informal Meeting [JIM II] said the Vietnamese invasion and the dismantling of the "puppet regime" installed in Phnom Penh were outstanding issues to be solved in an international framework.

Speaking in French, Thiounn Prasith expressed disdain for the law of the jungle even though that was where the Khmer Rouge for decades had been based. [sentence as published]

Mr Prasith, who spoke after a working breakfast with other CGDK delegates, said the Vietnamese invasion in December 1979 created the Kampuchean problem.

A Vietnamese withdrawal had to be unconditional, with a specific timetable and in the framework of a comprehensive solution, he said.

The dismantling of the People's Republic of Kampuchea means putting an end to what Hanoi had "acquired" and "built", he said.

The move must entail the termination of the agreement between Hanoi and Phnom Penh—providing for economic cooperation and border measures—and the structure Hanoi had built, he said.

The dismantling of the PRK, which he said, was a "matter of principle", was opposed by Vietnam which was reluctant to abandon a component of an Indochina Federation of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam under Hanoi.

Vietnam, which in the past has maintained the situation in Kampuchea was irreversible, had been forced to think otherwise because it did not control 90 percent of the country as it claimed; international opinion was against the occupation and there were economic and social problems at home, he said.

Mr Prasith, whose accessibility and cordial manner present a new face of the Khmer Rouge, said the five-point peace plan of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, with modalities for its implementation endorsed by the CGDK in Beijing, "is a formula to be accepted in its entirety."

The plan is "to be taken or to be left," he said.

Indonesia, as host, is doing its best, said Mr Prasith, who confirmed he had insisted on a "unanimity" of views among participants on a document the working group is to send to JIM II on Sunday.

A simple consensus on the document would be merely an agreement on paper, he said.

Mr Prasith said a comprehensive political solution must cover, in an integral manner, the external and internal aspects of the problem.

PRK delegate Hor Nam Hong said he hoped JIM II would at least make headway on the external aspects to permit a solution of internal problems.

Communique Issued on Meeting

BK1802012989 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 17 Feb 89

[16 February "Press Communique of the three parties of the CGDK"]

[Text] 1. The meeting of the four Cambodian parties began this afternoon.

2. The other side continued to uphold a stubborn attitude that did not lead toward a political settlement of the Cambodian problem which, in reality, is a problem between Vietnam and Cambodia.

3. The plan proposed by the other side was designed to make the CGDK surrender to a regime installed by foreign forces. In fact, a fair and free election would not be possible if the administrative and military organizations of the illegitimate regime were not dissolved first.

4. The other side merely attempted to shift the blame onto the CGDK and other countries and grab the benefits in its public relations.

5. A political, comprehensive, and durable solution to the Cambodian problem can be achieved only through the five-point proposal of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea and leader of the Cambodian nation, and the details for the implementation of this plan which would ensure the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Cambodia according to a

specific timetable under the supervision of an international control mechanism of the United Nations and solve everybody's worries about the Khmer Rouge returning to power alone.

[Dated] 16 February 1989

'Regional Cooperation' Viewed

BK1802011389 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Feb 89 p 2

[By Anurat Maniphan and Banyat Thatsaniyawet reporting from Jakarta]

[Text] Vietnam's talk of "regional co-operation" in yesterday's session irked Khmer delegates as two days of talks on Kampuchea saw rival factions hold fast to their positions. "We have made no headway on key issues in the Kampuchea problem, how can we discuss regional peace and stability" a delegate of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea said.

Chairman Indonesia had put on the agenda for yesterday morning's discussions the relation of the Kampuchean problem to regional peace and stability in the context of ASEAN's Treaty of Peace and Amity. Also discussed were the proposed international conference on Kampuchea and the question of general elections in that country.

Conference sources said CGDK chief delegate Thiounn Prasith tried to obtain substantive discussions on the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops but his intervention was not followed up.

Son Soubert of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front later made clear that the Kampuchean problem should be settled before any talk of regional co-operation.

As part of its presentation, Hanoi said it would like to be part of ASEAN and pointed to Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen's recent visit to Thailand as an example of regional co-operation.

In discussion on the proposed international conference, Vietnam made clear its opposition to the UN, saying it wanted the meeting to be organised by regional states and held in this region.

Mr Quang Co declared that Vietnam did not want UN participation unless the world body realises that it has done wrong.

The CGDK chief delegate pointed out an anomaly, saying Hanoi fought for its client regime to be seated at the UN but yet does not accept the organisation now.

"We feel the problem should be settled in order, starting with the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops," a Sihanoukist source said. After that the "freedom" of the Khmer people should be assured and the People's Republic of Kampuchea "is not in the framework" envisaged, he added.

No agreement has been reached in two days of talks on key issues.

"They (Hanoi and Phnom Penh) have been more supple in their manner of speaking, with their words, but their position remains the same," a CGDK source added.

According to other conference sources, Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Tran Quang Co spoke at length on regional co-operation between the Indochina states and ASEAN, expounding on what seemed to be Hanoi's vision and wish for a change of power structure in Southeast Asia.

The presentation met an intervention from Mr Prasith, also the Khmer Rouge ambassador to the United Nations, who said it showed Vietnam's wish to bring Kampuchea into its desired Indochina Federation."

Indonesian Foreign Minister, chairing the working session as well as Jim II [second Jakarta informal meeting], said Kampuchea was a "complicated problem." "We have made progress slowly and we will continue to make progress slowly," he told a press briefing.

Vietnam long held that the Kampuchean problem was a regional one while Thailand and ASEAN maintained it was of international concern to be solved in an international framework.

As one conference source pointed out, positions remain "rigid" with no resolution to the key issue of Vietnam's withdrawal from Kampuchea.

The host-chairman apparently wants the document to be sent up to JIM II held at ministerial level to cover all issues pertaining to the Kampuchean problem so that the declaration of Jim II can be all-embracing.

"It is like laying down plans for a complex of buildings. One wants offices here, shops there. All plans, but no talk of who is to make the investments," a source noted.

Chief Thai delegate, Mr Kamsemsamoson Kasemsi, permanent secretary of Foreign Affairs, interjected that the Kampuchean problem should not be kept to regional states because China and the Soviet Union, for example, had issued a nine-point proposal on it.

Vietnam's call for regional co-operation on Kampuchea effectively means no more discussion of the problem at the UN, one source pointed out.

The CGDK and the PRK underlined their difference at a press briefing yesterday evening.

Prasith, speaking for the CGDK, reiterated that the "root cause" invasion and occupation of Kampuchea must be removed by an unconditional, timetabled withdrawal, verifiable by an international control mechanism of the UN. He also insisted on the dismantling of the "illegal" PRK regime simultaneously with that of Democratic Kampuchea.

The quadripartite provisional government was proposed "in a spirit of reconciliation." French Marshal Petin thought it better in his time to have a government that co-operated with the Germans, he noted.

The PRK chief delegate Hor Nam Hong for his part maintained that the five-point proposal put forward on Thursday was "the maximum concession possible on our side."

Mr Hor Nam Hong said he could not agree to the dismantling the PRK because the Phnom Penh Government now in power is "responsible for the life and safety of eight million people."

"If we agreed to dissolve (the PRK), this would lead to chaos and insecurity throughout Kampuchea," he said.

But if in free elections the people choose the return of the Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) regime, "we are prepared to accept it."

If the Khmer Rouge are part of a quadripartite arrangement, the "city of Phnom Penh will turn into a Lebanon," he said. "The Khmer Rouge are most dangerous to the lives of people in Kampuchea."

A CGDK press statement, clarifying a confusion on its position on Vietnam's linkage of its troop withdrawal with the aid question said the proposed international control commission would have the task of verifying "the phased reduction of military aids to the four Cambodian parties in parallel with the timetable of the withdrawal of Vietnam forces."

ASEAN, Cambodian Factions Agree to Bangkok Talks
BK1802010389 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
18 Feb 89 pp 1, 3

[By Banyat Thatsaniyawet reporting from Jakarta]

[Text] Representatives of ASEAN, the Khmer coalition resistance and the Phnom Penh regime separately agreed yesterday to a Thai verbal proposal that the four warring Khmer factions meet in Bangkok after the second Jakarta Informal Meeting [JIM II] to discuss details of a Kampuchean resolution. The Foreign Ministry's Permanent Secretary M.R. Kasemsamoson Kasemsi said he made the proposal to the participants of the JIM II

working group he on behalf of Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhavan. M.R. Kasemsamoson said all parties had no objection to the proposal, adding that the Bangkok meeting, already dubbed the Thailand Informal Meeting (TIM I), would be discussed at today's joint JIM II working group meeting. He said an official approval by the four Khmer factions to attend such a meeting that will discuss details of a Kampuchean resolution will mark a "real step forward." M.R. Kasemsamoson said he made the verbal proposal to the ASEAN representatives at midday yesterday, adding that ASEAN had no objection to the proposal. The same proposal was delivered to the three Khmer resistance factions yesterday evening and they too agreed to the idea, he said. Hor Nam Hong, the People's Republic of Kampuchea chief delegate at the JIM II working group talks, also agreed to the proposal, he said. The permanent secretary said he made the proposal after Prime Minister Chatchai had impressed upon him that he should try to make the approach a success. "This (the Kampuchean problem) is a problem that is close to Thailand and has been continuing for a long time," M.R. Kasemsamoson said last night. M.R. Kasemsamoson said he told the various representatives that if the four warring factions could not reach agreement at JIM II, then they should agree to meet and discuss the problem "elsewhere." The Khmer had been speaking through others in the past, he said. It is high time that they spoke to one another, he said. The problems that they need to discuss in detail, are the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, cessation of external support and free elections, said M.R. Kasemsamoson. He added that a neutral "outsider" would be needed to oversee the political solution. "Our intention (in making the proposal) is for there to be progress," M.R. Kasemsamoson said, adding that Thailand has no intention to "interfere" in the peace effort of anyone else. "If a meeting of the four Khmer factions eventuates, then this would be a starting point," he said, adding that it may be necessary for the warring factions to continue meeting. Asked what was ASEAN's response, M.R. Kasemsamoson said: "ASEAN has no objection. If they did, I would not be sitting here". He said the joint JIM II working group will meet today to discuss the matter. The Thai chief delegate said that the three resistance factions must realise that they will have to meet the representatives of the Phnom Penh regime "regularly" and this may involve meeting twice or three times a week. M.R. Kasemsamoson said that during his meeting with the three resistance factions, he told them that there must be a way out of the conflict and that their talks with the Phnom Penh regime must touch on basic issues. He said that the "wheels are turning and have started moving," indicating that there is already general rapprochement among the superpowers which also want to see the Kampuchean conflict resolved. M.R. Kasemsamoson said he told the resistance factions that they could no longer "remain idle." The Khmer resistance representatives were also told that "everyone" stands ready to help the Khmer achieve a political solution, he said. M.R. Kasemsamoson said he told them that the United Nations is ready to help and that the UN has several

modalities ready to present to them that would suit the Khmer situation. He said Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen agreed to such a meeting during his visit to Bangkok, while the Vietnamese Foreign Minister agreed with the idea during Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila's visit to Hanoi. He added that Khmer resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk also agreed that there should be such a meeting. M.R. Kasemsamoson said he believes that Prime Minister Chatchai has already informed his Lao-tian counterpart Kaysone Phomvihane, who visited Nakhon Phanom yesterday, of the TIM I meeting. M.R. Kasemsamoson said that during today's meeting Indonesia will have to summarise all positions expressed during the JIM II working group meetings and decide whether or not there had been any progress. The permanent secretary said that if the joint meeting agreed today in a meeting of the four Khmer factions, then some reference would have to be made in the JIM II statement to be issued on Tuesday. He said that reference should be made to specific areas which need to be discussed and resolved, at what point the talks have reached and how the four warring factions should proceed. M.R. Kasemsamoson emphasised that today's joint working group meeting will be "most crucial" for a meeting of the four warring parties after JIM II.

Prince Ranariddh, Khieu Samphan Arrive

*BK1802124989 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian
1200 GMT 18 Feb 89*

[Text] Prince Ranariddh and Khieu Samphan arrived at Sukarno-Hatta Airport at 1625 West Indonesian time [0925 GMT] this afternoon from Bangkok. Upon arrival at the airport, Prince Ranariddh, leader of the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia] delegation, read a written press statement from the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, CGDK. The statement stresses that the CGDK still holds to the 5-point peace proposal forwarded by Sihanouk.

Meanwhile, the leader of the Democratic Kampuchean faction, Khieu Samphan, said that his faction will also hold on to the five-point peace proposal.

Until now, the Indonesian Foreign Affairs Department has not received any confirmation on the arrival of Prince Sihanouk to Jakarta.

Hun Sen Speaks to Journalists on Arrival

*BK1902104489 Hanoi International Service in English
1000 GMT 19 Feb 89*

[Text] The second Jakarta informal meeting [JIM 2] opened in Indonesia on Sunday [19 February] with the participation of all Kampuchean parties and representatives of Vietnam, Laos, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the ASEAN member countries. The meeting will last from February 19 to 21.

The Vietnamese delegation was led by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, Lao delegation by Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut, and the delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea led by Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Ministers Hun Sen.

Speaking to journalists upon his arrival at the airport on Saturday [18 February], Chairman Hun Sen said: This is the opportunity for the settlement of the Kampuchean question because some agreements have already been reached about the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, the cessation of foreign aid to all Kampuchean factions, and the prevention of the return of the Pol Pot clique to power in the country. Thus, I have every reason to stress that we should be optimistic about JIM 2.

Answering questions by journalists at Hotel Indonesia, Chairman Hun Sen said he hopes that all participants will try to come to an agreement. On the Vietnamese troop withdrawal, he said: I can assure you that by September 30, 1989 all Vietnamese Army volunteers will be withdrawn from Kampuchea if there is a solution to the Kampuchean problem.

Further on Hun Sen Remarks

BK1802071289 Hong Kong AFP in English 0653 GMT
18 Feb 89

[Excerpt] Jakarta, Feb 18 (AFP)—Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen said here Saturday that all Vietnamese troops would be pulled out of his country by the end of September.

Speaking on arrival for regional talks on Cambodia, Mr. Hun Sen said through an interpreter: "I can assure you that at midnight on the 30th of September, there will be a complete withdrawal of Vietnamese forces."

The head of the pro-Vietnamese Phnom Penh government, referring to the talks here, said, "If there is no settlement at JIM-2, there will be no JIM-3."

JIM or Jakarta informal meetings designate talks bringing together anti-Phnom Penh resistance factions, Vietnam and its Indochinese allies from Laos and Cambodia, and the non-communist countries of Southeast Asia.

Mr. Hun Sen flew to the Indonesian capital with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and his Laotian Counterpart Phoun Sipaseut.

The three came from Phnom Penh where they met Friday to prepare for the Jakarta talks.

The ministerial-level talks are to start Sunday following working group sessions that began Thursday.

Mr. Thach said he believed there was "a greater chance for a settlement."

"I will do my utmost for the success of JIM," he added. [passage omitted on history of conflict]

Official Clarifies Remarks

BK1802095889 Hong Kong AFP in English 0947 GMT
18 Feb 89

[Excerpt] Jakarta, Feb 18 (AFP)—Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen said here Saturday [18 February] that all Vietnamese troops would be pulled out of Cambodia by the end of September.

Speaking on arrival for regional talks on Cambodia, Mr. Hun Sen said through an interpreter: "I can assure you that at midnight on the 30th of September, there will be a complete withdrawal of Vietnamese forces."

Vietnam had previously said it would pull out of Cambodia by September 1989 if a political settlement were reached.

Asked to clarify Mr. Hun Sen's remarks, Assistant Foreign Minister Hor Nam Hong said: "What the prime minister meant was that there will be a complete withdrawal even if there is only a partial and not a comprehensive solution."

He said there would be a total pullout "even if no internal settlement is reached," referring to the thorny problem of the political structure to be set up in Phnom Penh as part of an overall settlement.

Mr. Hor said that by "partial" agreement, he meant a solution on external aspects only, and he said he was optimistic this could be achieved. [passage omitted]

Summary of Withdrawal Comments

BK1802153589 Hong Kong AFP in English 1528 GMT
18 Feb 89

[Text] Jakarta, Feb 18 (AFP)—Vietnam and its ally Phnom Penh said Saturday that all Vietnamese troops could be out of Cambodia by the end of September even if the warring Cambodian factions had not agreed on a future government.

Hanoi and Phnom Penh delegates at regional talks here announced that the troops would be unilaterally withdrawn by midnight September 30 even if only an "external" agreement were reached and no "internal" package could be concluded.

But Khmer Rouge delegate Thioun Prasith insisted on the need for a "comprehensive solution" to the 10-year-old conflict, rejecting the concept of a distinction between "external" and "internal" aspects of the Cambodia conflict.

The move by Hanoi and Phnom Penh, announced here on the eve of regional talks on Cambodia, was immediately condemned by other resistance delegates as an "attempt at blackmail" to wheedle concessions from factions fighting Vietnam's forces and their Cambodian allies.

The resistance groups the Khmer Rouge with followers of Prince Norodom Sihanouk and those of former [as received] Prime Minister Son Sann.

A first announcement on a unilateral withdrawal came with a statement by Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen on arrival here when he said: "I can assure you that at midnight on the 30th of September there will be a complete withdrawal of Vietnamese forces."

Mr. Hun Sen did not add the usual Hanoi and Phnom Penh proviso that the troops, which invaded Cambodia 10 years ago, would go if a political solution were achieved.

Asked to clarify Mr. Hun Sen's remarks, Phnom Penh's Assistant Foreign Minister Hor Nam Hong said there would be a total pullout "even if there is only a partial and not a comprehensive solution."

Referring to the thorny issue of the political framework to be set up, he said that lack of agreement on this would not stand in the way of Vietnam's military withdrawal.

The Phnom Penh official, however, added that a "partial" agreement would not be possible if the resistance refused to accept anything short of a global package.

Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Tran Quang Co confirmed Hanoi's pullout plan which, he said, was based on the "realities" of negotiations to date which had achieved more progress on external aspects than on internal ones.

Mr. Co rejected suggestions that a pullout under such conditions might jeopardize the Phnom Penh government.

"If we agree on an end to aid to the resistance factions in parallel with the withdrawal, then there is no problem for Phnom Penh," he said.

Asked the reason Vietnam wanted to speed its withdrawal—whether to push the Cambodians to reach an internal agreement, or simply to set a final deadline as the Soviet Union did in Afghanistan—Mr. Co said simply: "Both."

The regional talks on Cambodia in the Indonesian capital opened Thursday with "working group" sessions to be followed by a three-day ministerial meeting to begin Sunday.

(In Beijing, the head of the U.N.-recognized resistance, Prince Sihanouk, who has refused to come here for the talks, predicted that the meetings would fail and the war in Cambodia would continue.)

The talks bring together the warring Cambodian factions, Vietnam and Hanoi-ally Laos, and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

ASEAN comprises the noncommunist countries of Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Preliminary Cambodia Peace 'Framework' Finalized
BK1902012589 Bangkok THE NATION in English
19 Feb 89 pp 1, 2

[By Somphong Kittinaradon, Atthawibun Sisuworanan, and Tom Nagorski]

[Text] Jakarta—A preliminary peace framework for Kampuchea was finalized yesterday despite basic differences on the eve of the crucial informal meeting which representatives of ASEAN, Indochina and the four Khmer factions believe will produce a political solution to the 10-year-old conflict.

"Jakarta will be the final place for a settlement," Premier Hun Sen of the Vietnamese-backed people's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK) told reporters as he arrived at the second Jakarta informal meeting (JIM II).

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, who also arrived yesterday, said chances for success were "ninety-nine per cent".

Thach also said his meeting with Laotian Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut and Hun Sen in Phnom Penh on Friday produced developments that would facilitate an agreement at today's Kampuchean talks.

Khieu Samphan, the Khmer Rouge leader, said in his arrival statement that he would "spare no efforts" to resolve the conflict as soon as possible, yet he restated a peace plan that the other side has already rejected.

A high-ranking Western diplomat here told THE NATION that Vietnam was considering a "trade-off" over two separate points of the rival factions' peace proposals. He said Vietnam was expected to offer "trade concessions on auspices of a structure of verifiable instrumentality for the other side's structure of a provisional authority that would run elections."

The PRK has so far refused to publicly accept a United Nations role for an international control group to monitor a political settlement in Kampuchea. The rival coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea

(CGDK), which groups the three resistance groups, has said the PRK regime must be dismantled and a quadripartite interim government be formed before elections can be held in Kampuchea.

The "trade-off" would involve flexibility on those points, the official said.

As the three-day crucial talks begin today, foreign ministers of ASEAN, Indochina and leaders of the four rival Khmer factions will receive their working group's report, which proposes that the "International Control and Supervision" body should comprise adequate civilian and military personnel to oversee the implementation of a political agreement on the Kampuchean conflict, informed sources told THE NATION yesterday.

The question of international control and supervision is one of five major topics outlined in the six-page report, backed by an appendix between six to nine pages long.

The report was thrashed out by the working group consisting of senior officials from ASEAN, Indochina and the warring Khmer groups after three days of pre-JIM meetings.

But the sources emphasized that the suggestion for a civilian-military control and supervision body was made by the working group's chairman, Indonesia's Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, who will also chair the meetings over the next three days.

The second topic is the "withdrawal of Vietnamese troops" from Kampuchea within the framework of a "comprehensive political solution".

Asked about the "linkage" between the troop withdrawal and cessation of external support to the four Khmer factions, a Thai delegate said, "We consulted with our ASEAN friends and came to a conclusion that it would not be very damaging if there is any reference to a sort of linkage between the two events."

The third topic in the report is the question of national reconciliation of all four Khmer factions—the pro-Hanoi Phnom Penh regime, the Khmer Rouge, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front and the Sihanoukist National Army.

The report uses the ambiguous term "a four-party provisional authority", which the pro-Hanoi regime and Vietnam can interpret as a council of national reconciliation and the resistance factions as a provisional government. The fourth topic deals with the concept of the Zone of Freedom, Peace and Neutrality in Southeast Asia. It is understood that Indochina and Burma are covered by the concept and can become members of the Amity and Cooperation Treaty of Southeast Asia signed in Bali in 1976. The treaty outlines inter-state relations among countries in Southeast Asia. The report specifies that the realization of peace and stability in the region is

possible only after a general election has taken place in Kampuchea. But it remains ambiguous on the circumstances under which the general election should be held. The fifth topic is the holding of an international conference, but the report only vaguely mentions that the conference will be held to guarantee the implementation of any agreement concluded on the Kampuchean problem. The working group yesterday finalized the draft report which Alatas said will serve as the basis for discussions at JIM II and can probably lead to another document to be issued at the end of the informal talks. Meanwhile, Foreign Ministry's Permanent Secretary M.R. Kasemsamoson Kasemsi said yesterday that all four Khmer factions should meet in the near future as otherwise the Kampuchean negotiations would come to "a dead end" at the end of the present informal talks. But he said that Thailand would not take the initiative to host such a meeting. "The request must come from the Kampuchians themselves" he said. Kasemsamoson said the point would not be mentioned in the working group's report to the participants of JIM II. Kasemsamoson denied a report quoting him as saying Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan instructed him to push for an agreement for a meeting of the Khmer factions. "I only said that the prime minister instructed me to try to help make JIM II a successful forum," he said. Thai delegates said the prime minister called Kasemsamoson from Bangkok yesterday for clarification of his reported statement. Chatchai felt that such a report could have offended Indonesia, the source said. Kasemsamoson also said that JIM II could be the last of its kind because "the host country is now already tired of it". Kasemsamoson said the working group yesterday discussed three "perimetres" of the Kampuchean problem. The outermost perimeter is the question of regional peace and stability. The second perimeter is the external aspect of the Kampuchean situation, including the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and a mechanism to verify the military pull-out and the cessation of military aid to the Khmer factions, he said. As for the innermost perimeter, Kasemsamoson said the participants agreed to leave the issues in the domain, including the cease-fire, general election, and a provisional government, to the Kampuchean factions to resolve. Meanwhile, Hor Nam Hong, the People's Republic of Kampuchea's chief delegate to the working group, said that his group is ready to meet with the other factions any place after JIM II. Before leaving Bangkok for Jakarta yesterday, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila expressed hope that the four warring Khmer factions would hold talks more often to find common ground leading to a Kampuchean settlement.

Optimism Expressed

BK1902050489 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
19 Feb 89 pp 1, 3

[By Jacques Bekaert, Banyat Thatsaniyawet, and Anurat Maniphan in Jakarta]

[Text] ASEAN and Indochinese foreign ministers, as well as leaders of the four Khmer factions, have

expressed optimism for progress in the second Jakarta Informal Meeting (JIM-2) scheduled today despite the fact three days of preparatory "working group meetings made little headway.

Spokesman for the People's Republic of Kampuchea Hor Nam Hong said there had so far been no concession from the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (GCDK).

"We have only seen a hardening of what Prince Sihanouk said in his five-point proposal.

"For instance, the CGDK asked not just for the dismantling of the PRK, but the dismantling from top to bottom of the political and administrative apparatus of the PRK.

"That means from government to village level. We have looked but have found no concession. Nothing," he said.

Khmer Rouge representative Thiounn Prasith, speaking for the resistance coalition, said:

"Let me ask you two questions. Why is it that Vietnam puts conditions on the withdrawal of its troops from Kampuchea?

"Why is it that the puppet regime has a right to exist? The PRK must be dismantled in order to solve the problem of the Vietnamese settlers in Kampuchea who are now getting Kampuchean nationality in order to nullify the treaties signed with Vietnam by the puppet regime in order to pave the way to national reconciliation."

Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, meanwhile, said the preparatory meetings had achieved a "good prospect" for progress on some issues, though differences remained.

"On the whole, on external issues of the problem, there is a good prospect that we will make progress, compared to JIM I," said Mr Alatas. "On others, there are still divergencies that need to be overcome."

Vietnam and the PRK consider as external issues the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops which they link with cessation of support for the Khmer resistance, the question of refugees, which they see as providing sanctuary for these forces and the non-return of the genocidal policies and practices of Pol Pot.

The working group concluded its three-day meeting by wrapping up a report which effectively will serve as the basis of a final document to be released by foreign ministers participating in JIM II.

Giving what he called a "broad outline" of the report, Mr Alatas, who is chairing the session, said it covered:

External aspects: withdrawal of Vietnamese troops; cessation of interference and extending of arms support to Khmer forces; detailed aspects of a possible international control mechanism; a possible eventual international conference on Kampuchea.

Internal aspects: how an eventual solution to Kampuchea could contribute to more stable peace and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

According to Mr Alatas, a "divergence of views" remains on internal aspects of a solution—notably on matters of "nature and modalities".

Speaking on his arrival at Sukarno Hatta International Airport, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said:

"There is a bigger chance for agreement on the Kampuchean problem.

"I will do my utmost for the success of the JIM. I will not spare any in initiatives," he said. "At least 50 per cent is on our side. The other 50 per cent depends on the other side."

PRK Foreign Minister and Premier Hun Sen cautioned: "If there isn't any success to the settlement of issues, there will not be any JIM III [Third Jakarta informal meeting]." But on an optimistic note, he said: "If we cannot find a complete settlement, at least we can find part of the settlement." It was generally understood that there will not be another informal meeting of the JIM variety in Jakarta. Hun Sen also said the pullout of Vietnamese troops would be completed by midnight on September 30. Mr Thach said in Hanoi this week Vietnam would not be bound by this target date if the JIM II did not go well in what the observers saw as being in line with his original condition for the withdrawal—if there is a political settlement on Kampuchea. The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea is demanding the unconditional timetabled withdrawal, verifiable by an international control mechanism of the United Nations. The two and their Laotian counterpart, Phoun Sipaseut, arrived amid tight security with Indonesian officials forming human chains on both sides of the red-carpeted gangway. The three Indochinese foreign ministers have said that preventing a "return of genocide in Kampuchea" is the outstanding issue for upcoming informal peacetalks. In a joint statement issued on Friday in Phnom Penh, the foreign ministers of Phnom Penh, Laos and Vietnam said talks starting today in Jakarta should reach an agreement on the "international aspects of the Kampuchean problem" even if internal problems between the warring factions cannot be resolved. They said countries concerned with the Kampuchean question have reached agreement on Kampuchea's neutrality and non-alignment, according to a report by the official radio of the Hanoi-backed Phnom Penh government monitored in Bangkok. They also said there was agreement on a Vietnamese withdrawal being matched by a cut-off of foreign aid to the resistance, the

non-return of former rulers of the Khmer Rouge, prevention of civil war, installing an "international control mechanism" and holding an international conference. The socialist ministers also said Vietnam has already withdrawn three-fourths of its troops and pledged to pull out entirely by September "within the framework of a political solution." They said this showed the occupation was no longer an issue but "on the contrary the outstanding issue which has profoundly attracted the attention of world opinion is the prevention of the return of genocide in Kampuchea, along with an eventual civil war, provoked by the Khmer Rouge." They also charged the Khmer resistance with making "unrealistic proposals aimed at dissolving the PRK through plundering three-fourths of the power in Kampuchea to win a decisive edge for their groups, something they have failed to achieve in the past 10 years." All three Indochinese foreign ministers convened for a meeting in Phnom Penh before coming here. The three will join the JIM II opening today.

International Commission Proposed

BK1902095489 Hong Kong AFP in English 0941 GMT
19 Feb 89

[Text] Jakarta, Feb 19 (AFP)—Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen proposed here Sunday [19 February] the establishment of a civilian international control commission (ICC) to monitor a peace settlement in Cambodia.

Mr. Hun Sen said such a body "could be equipped with weapons to defend itself if necessary."

Shortly before the opening of regional talks on Cambodia in the Indonesian capital, Mr. Hun Sen told correspondents that the ICC could be made up of representatives from two Non-Aligned, two capitalist and two socialist countries, as well as representatives of the warring Cambodian factions.

Mr. Hun Sen reiterated Phnom Penh's position that the commission could not come under the auspices of the United Nations as Cambodia's U.N. seat was held by the anti-Phnom Penh resistance coalition.

He said 600 foreign representatives could take part in the ICC, alongside four equal groups of 50 to 100 for each Cambodian faction.

The resistance, which is militarily supported by China and Thailand, is locked in fighting in Cambodia with Hanoi's forces and their Phnom Penh allies.

Vietnam invaded Cambodia 10 years ago to oust a Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge regime and install a client government in Phnom Penh.

Reportage on Second Jakarta Informal Meeting

SPK Reports Opening

BK2102065689 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0446 GMT
21 Feb 89

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK February—The four Kampuchean warring parties and the nations of Indochina and Southeast Asia opened the second Jakarta Informal Meeting in Jakarta on Sunday aimed at promoting a solution to the Kampuchean conflict, reports an SPK correspondent from the capital city of Indonesia.

Participating in the ministerial-level meeting were delegations from the People's Republic of Kampuchea led by Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister; the other three parties factions respectively led by Son Sann, Norodom Ranariddh, and Khieu Samphan; Vietnam by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach; Laos by Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut; the host country of Indonesia by Ali Alatas; Brunei by Foreign Minister Bolkiah Mohamed; Malaysia by Foreign minister Haji Abu Hassan Haji Omar; the Philippines by Raul Manglapus; Singapore by Foreign Minister Wong Kang Seng; and Thailand by Sitthi Sawetsila.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas opened the talks saying that armed conflict and confrontation in many regions had been replaced by political dialogues and negotiations. "We cannot and should not remain mired in continuing hostilities, strife and mutual suspicion in our concerted efforts aimed at putting an end to protracted conflict, bloodshed, and suffering in Kampuchea." He added: "The time now is to bolster our collective purpose and political will to ushering a new area of enduring peace, harmonious cooperation, and progress in our region on the basis of true independence, unity, and respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and national identity of one another."

Mr Ali Alatas also expressed his fervent hope that in the deliberations in the two days ahead, the participants should be able to direct common determination to the task of addressing and resolving the various issues, aspects, and modalities of the solution that were still a spirit of serious and constructive purpose.

The next speaker was Son Sann who reiterated the November 3 1988 resolution of the United Nations and Sihanouk's five-point proposal which have already been rejected by the PRK.

Taking the floor, chairman Hun Sen highlighted the PRK stance on a solution to the Kampuchean problem saying: "All our efforts made since the JIM-1 [first Jakarta informal meeting] would become useless if a comprehensive solution to Kampuchea could not be found. The issue can still be solved since many elements of the international aspects have been reached and it

would be advisable to press for a consensus and leave the Kampuchean parties concerned to proceed furthermore for an internal solution among themselves."

All head delegates, except Norodom Ranariddh, made their statements in Sunday session of the JIM-2. Khieu Samphan spoke twice during the session about the so-called "Vietnamese invasion and occupation of Kampuchea" and reiterated a demand for the total and complete pullout of Vietnamese volunteers, but failed to mention a single word about the genocidal crimes committed by the blood-thirsty clique of Pol Pot during its rule from 1975-78.

Also on Sunday, chairman Hun Sen granted interviews to correspondents of LE MONDE, BANGKOK POST, and AFP.

'Excerpts' of Son Sann Speech

BK2102100389 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 20 Feb 89

["Excerpts" of speech made by His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK and president of the KPNLF, at the second Jakarta informal meeting]

[Text] On 19 February, His Excellency Son Sann, CGDK prime minister and KPNLF president, made an address at the second Jakarta informal meeting [JIM 2]. We would like to excerpt the main contents of his speech as follows:

The issues to be solved:

To settle the Cambodian problem and restore peace to all of Southeast Asia, it is first necessary to determine the different issues to be solved. Despite other factors, the situation in Cambodia chiefly stems from the aggression against and occupation of Cambodia by foreign forces, namely the Vietnamese troops, during the past 10 years.

The question of the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Cambodia:

On 3 November 1988 at the United Nations, the 122 UN member countries voted in favor of a new resolution based on the nine previous ones, reaffirmed that a solution to the Cambodian problem should come after a withdrawal of all foreign forces, and settlement of the issue should be endorsed by the Cambodian people through full and free elections on the basis of their right to self-determination. In principle, the complete withdrawal of foreign troops from Cambodia should be negotiated, implemented according to a precise timetable, be unconditional, and carried out under international control and supervision. In recent talks on the Cambodian problem, there was unanimous agreement on strict control over the Vietnamese troop withdrawal, the maintenance of law and order, and the supervision of free elections exercised by an effective control mechanism. The talks also made provision for an international

guarantee for an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia. To attain that state and organize general elections in which the Cambodian people can fully express their wish with a right to self-determination, it is inappropriate to preserve the PRK's illegal regime and administrative machine propped up by foreign forces.

The question of an interim quadripartite national reconciliation government:

The CGDK has not demanded the conservation of the Khmer Rouge's Democratic Kampuchea regime. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, in his five-point plan, has proposed the formation of a provisional four-party government of national reconciliation headed by himself. This government is to be in charge of organizing general and free elections, thus guaranteeing in full the Cambodian people's right to self-determination. The provisional government will allow the Phnom Penh regime, which is not recognized by the United Nations, to sit with the CGDK at the United Nations so that it may gain legitimacy.

The free general elections:

Free, general elections should be conducted under the control of the UN international control mechanism [ICM-UN].

The international peacekeeping force and the UN international control mechanism:

Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to reiterate the Cambodian people's desire for a durable peace within the framework of independence, territorial integrity, and national reconciliation in which no party, especially the party of Democratic Kampuchea, can wield power alone. To attain this goal, it is necessary to have an efficient and strong international control mechanism.

The cease-fire among the contending parties during and after the Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia:

The complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia should be carried out according to a specific timetable within a 2-month period following the cease-fire. Disarmament should also be implemented in a 2-month period. The armies of the four Cambodian parties should be reduced to 10,000 men each and placed within the framework of a provisional four-party army.

The gradual cessation of military aid to the four Cambodian parties:

Aid should be completely cut off concurrently with the completion of the withdrawal of the Vietnamese real and disguised troops from Cambodia. Foreign troops, armaments, and war equipment should not be provided to the warring parties.

Preparation of electoral lists and constituencies, and so on and organization of free and general elections:

The international control mechanism should be manned with capable and impartial civilian and military personnel and have sufficient means to effectively exercise its control task, especially to maintain peace in Cambodia.

The four Cambodian parties will have their representatives to assist the ICM-UN in their control and supervision missions. Who else could be better than the UN which has competent and impartial staff, civilian and military experts, as well as sufficient funds to help the Cambodian people and to ensure the effective and equitable guarantee?

His Excellency Son Sann continued: I made clear Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's reasonable proposal which is in agreement with the majority of the Cambodian people's aspirations. If we are longing to preserve peace and stability in Cambodia, it is imperative that JIM 2 should accept Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's proposal as the groundwork for a peace plan for Cambodia. The realistic objective of the samdech's peace plan calls for:

1. The complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Cambodia under effective control of an international control mechanism.
2. National reconciliation under Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's leadership.
3. Parity among the four Cambodian parties.
4. The prevention of any Cambodian party, especially the party of Democratic Kampuchea—Khmer Rouge—from returning to power alone.
5. The prevention of an eventual return of foreign troops to Cambodia.

To achieve this goal, it is necessary to dispatch a UN peacekeeping force to Cambodia. In this context, we propose the insertion of a new clause in the 7th clause of the draft resolution of JIM 2 which is: Immediately following the Vietnamese troop withdrawal, it is necessary to have a UN international peacekeeping force present in Cambodia. The force is endowed with the tasks of preventing the party of Democratic Kampuchea—Khmer Rouge—from wielding power alone, foreign troops from invading Cambodia and interfering in its internal affairs, and a civil war from erupting in the country.

In conclusion, His Excellency Son Sann said: Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's 5-point peace plan has demonstrated goodwill and a national reconciliation gesture. It is in this spirit that our delegations of the three factions of the CGDK are participating in JIM 2.

'Text' of Hun Sen Speech

BK2002160789 Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT
20 Feb 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 20—Following is the full text of Premier Hun Sen's speech at the second Jakarta Informal Meeting [JIM-2] which opened at 5 p.m. local time in Hotel Indonesia, Jakarta :

"On behalf of the delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, I would like first to extend my deepest and most sincere gratitude to H.E. [His Excellency] President Suharto and the Government of Indonesia, especially to H.E. Mr Ali Alatas for the efforts and valuable time spent on contributing to the search of a political solution to the Kampuchean problem. On this same occasion, I would like also to extend my gratitude to the leaders of all the countries who are attending this JIM-2 with the aim of contributing to a peaceful settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

Following so many years of war and insecurity the people of Kampuchea long for peace and stability in order to rebuild their country in all fields. May I take this opportunity to reaffirm that the People's Republic of Kampuchea has exerted maximum efforts in the search for a comprehensive solution to the conflict in Kampuchea. We have proclaimed our policy of national reconciliation and vigorously promoted it. We want peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia based on mutual confidence conducive to the settlement of the Kampuchean problem and the guarantee of a durable peace.

Recently, events have evolved quickly to the point of having a profound impact on international relations and of creating favourable conditions for a political solution to the Kampuchean problem. We are in favour of a comprehensive political solution in its external as well as international aspects. In fact, there seems to have been some understanding on basic elements in the external aspect. For the remaining issues, we could reach agreement through our common efforts. On the internal aspect of the problem, the positions of the two Kampuchean parties are still quite far apart as shown during the last few days' meeting of our working group. So we don't hope to reach an agreement now. In face of this dilemma are we going to wait until the internal aspect be solved or are we going to proceed with the international aspect? The present situation requires that we should move forward and don't need to give priority to whichever aspect in order to press for a solution to other issues. We understand that the postponement would only delay the withdrawal of Vietnamese armed forces and the cessation of the supply of military aid and prolong foreign interference in the Kampuchean conflict, and this situation runs counter to the goal of our J.I.M.. The People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic make J.I.M. a success by firmly and consistently respecting the decision reached at J.I.M-1 relative to the withdrawal of

Vietnamese armed forces along with the prevention of the return of the Pol Potist genocidal regime, the cessation of all foreign interference and the end to military aid to the Khmer opposing factions.

In this spirit, I would like to make clear our views relative to the international aspect as follows :

1. All countries should pledge to respect the independence, neutrality and non-alignment of Kampuchea which will maintain relations of friendship with all, and in particular with its neighbouring countries, and which will not take part in any political and military alliance against other countries, will not station foreign troops and foreign military bases on its soil and will not use its territory against others. Foreign countries should pledge not to interfere in Kampuchea's internal affairs, to maintain friendly relations with Kampuchea, not to set up any political and military alliance against Kampuchea and not to use other countries against Kampuchea.
 2. The Vietnamese armed forces will be totally withdrawn according to a time-table agreed upon between Kampuchea and Vietnam. In the framework of a political solution, September 30th, 1989 will be the day when the Vietnamese armed forces will have been totally withdrawn.
 3. Other countries, first of all those which used to militarily, financially and territorially assist Pol Pot's armed forces, have the duty to contribute to the prevention of the possibility of Pol Pot's armed forces seizing the opportunity to wage a civil war and to impose a new genocidal regime on Kampuchea. That is why, we would like to propose a number of measures as follow: to see that the Pol Pot group has no armed forces, to condemn their chieftains who had committed most genocidal crimes, to force them to (?expose) their arms caches, to prevent the Pol Pot group from using the refugee camps for military purposes.
 4. 24 Hours after the signing of the accord on Kampuchea, a cease-fire must be implemented throughout the Kampuchean territory and along the Kampuchean-Thai border. In order to firmly safeguard an effective cease-fire and to prevent civil war, military aid to all Kampuchean factions must be immediately ended. After the cease-fire, the continuation of military aid will certainly raise suspicion as to the willingness of safeguarding peace and preventing civil war. In the event of a continuation of military aid which would destroy the cease-fire and bring about civil war, those who continue that military aid should be held accountable.
- Therefore, all military aid to the Pol Potists must be ceased immediately while military aid to the other factions should gradually be reduced along with the Vietnamese troop withdrawal and all military aid should be ended the day when all Vietnamese armed forces have been completely pulled out.
5. The international commission has the duty to supervise the implementation of every point raised, based on the respect of Kampuchea's sovereignty. The implementation of those points is the duty of other countries and all the Kampuchean parties concerned. The international commission has the duty to supervise the implementation and to find out all violations and formulate initiatives in finding out measures to report them to all countries participating in the international conference on Kampuchea and to other Kampuchean parties or the Kampuchean authority beside the international commission. The mixed national commission consists of all Kampuchean components which are the coordinating institution among Kampuchean parties in the implementation of all points of the accord and it is also a Kampuchean institution to cooperate with the international commission in fulfilling their task.
- The international commission shall comprise six countries among the groups of countries: socialist, non-aligned and Western. The number of the international commission personnel will be examined according to the experience of the International Commission on Kampuchea created in 1954. Its exact number will be increased by common agreement. The personnel of the international commission will be permitted to equip itself with light arms for self-defence. All expenses of the international commission will be met by all countries participating in the international conference proportional to the contributions of each country to the United Nations.
6. The international conference on Kampuchea must be convened in order to guarantee all agreements to be reached upon. The participants in the conference shall be :
- All Kampuchean parties.
 - All countries participating in J.I.M.
 - The six major countries which were present at the international conference on Indochina (USSR, USA, Great Britain, France, China and India).
 - The presidents of the 6th, 7th and 8th non-aligned summit conferences.
 - The U.N. secretary general.
 - Other countries which contributed to the peaceful solution of the Kampuchean issue.
- The venue of the conference will be decided by agreement among the parties concerned.
- Besides, the P.R.K. and the S.R.V. have already agreed that the Vietnamese army will be totally withdrawn from Kampuchea on a definite date in September 1989 if a solution can be found. On the contrary, if it should be continually postponed, the Vietnamese army will be totally withdrawn in 1990 outside the framework of a political solution since three-fourths of it has been pulled out already.

I understand that we should not wait if we don't want our efforts since J.I.M.-1 to become useless. Even if a comprehensive solution cannot be found other issues can still be solved. Since many elements of the international aspect have been agreed upon it would be advisable to strive for a consensus and leave to the Kampuchean parties concerned to proceed further for an internal solution among themselves. In parallel with the Kampuchean problem, we welcome other proposals aimed at transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, freedom, neutrality and cooperation.

Nguyen Co Thach Addresses Opening

*BK2002161289 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 20 Feb 89*

[Apparent text of SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's speech at 19 February JIM 2 opening—read by announcer]

[Text] Dear Chairman; dear foreign ministers:

First, we highly value the persistence, encouragement, and clearheadedness of the Republic of Indonesia, particularly of the Indonesian foreign minister whose cleverness and encouragement led to the success of JIM 1 and who is determined to overcome all obstacles to make JIM 2 a success.

Following World War II, Southeast Asia has seen the many struggles for independence against colonialism, especially the struggles of the peoples of Indonesia, Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam. But because of the cold war policy and the relations of confrontation between countries in the world, such struggles have become complex and led to non-stop, 40-year-long wars in Southeast Asia. This situation has led to a decisive polarization in the region. Southeast Asian countries have gathered themselves into alliances to oppose one another despite the fact that they share the same desire for peace, independence, friendship, and cooperation.

Today, the situation has brought about new prospects. We are witnessing many very fundamental strategic readjustments of all the countries, thus leading to changes unprecedented in the past 40 years, especially in the past 10 years. The Soviet Union, the United States, China, and other big countries are all shifting from the state of confrontation to struggling while achieving cooperation in peaceful coexistence.

Southeast Asia has undergone many enormous changes. The success of JIM 1 has marked a new era in the relations between countries in Southeast Asia. Currently, we are facing two options. First, we demand that only when the internal issue of Cambodia is solved will we solve the international aspect of the Cambodian problem and will we establish a zone of peace and neutrality in Southeast Asia. Second, we will not allow divergencies over the Cambodian internal issue between Cambodian

parties concerned to hamper the solving of the international aspect of the Cambodian problem and obstruct the establishment of a zone of peace and neutrality in Southeast Asia.

History over the past 40 years in Southeast Asia shows that the relations between Southeast Asian countries have been closely related to the solving of various regional wars. The three countries of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia were the victims of the many successive, prolonged, and disastrous wars.

The Geneva international conference ended the Indochina war in 1954, the Geneva international conference ended the war in Laos (1961-62), and the Paris international conference terminated the U.S. war of aggression against Vietnam in 1973. Although each of these international agreements did help end a war, they failed to ensure a lasting peace, for they did not lay down a framework for a zone of peace in Southeast Asia and did not promote peace and stability between Southeast Asian countries. The situation regarding relations in Southeast Asia over the past 10 years shows that the relations of confrontation between Southeast Asian countries have further complicated the Cambodian problem and brought it into a deadlock. The Cambodian problem has further spoiled the relations between Southeast Asian countries.

JIM-1 marked a new era in the relations between Southeast Asian countries, terminating the era of confrontation and starting an era in which Southeast Asian countries will solve their differences through peaceful negotiations. At the same time, JIM-1 achieved a breakthrough in the 10-years-long impasse on the Cambodian issue. Both JIM-1 and JIM-2 have had sufficient conditions to solve the international aspect of the Cambodian problem. Although the Cambodian parties still have many divergences over the solving of the internal aspect of Cambodia, JIM-1 and JIM-2 have created conditions for the Cambodian parties concerned to sit down at the negotiating table to solve the internal aspect of Cambodia.

It is evident that the good relations between Southeast Asian countries have created external favorable conditions for solving the internal aspect of Cambodia or, at least, the good relations between Southeast Asian countries have helped keep the Cambodian problem from becoming more complex. If the internal aspect of Cambodia is not solved yet, this will also not worsen the relations between Southeast Asian countries.

On the basis of the actual situation over the past 10 years, we are of the view that we should promptly set up a zone of peace and neutrality in Southeast Asia and quickly solve the international aspect of the Cambodian problem. Solving the international aspect of the Cambodian problem amounts to terminating all outside interference in Cambodia's internal affairs and preventing the Cambodian problem from worsening the relations between Southeast Asian countries.

Solving the the international aspect of the Cambodian problem also amounts to creating international conditions for solving the internal issue of Cambodia at an earlier date. In this spirit, the SRV is ready to participate in the Bali Treaty of 1976 and to discuss with Southeast Asian countries the setting up of a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality in Southeast Asia.

Dear Chairman; dear foreign ministers, the past 10 years have seen many profound changes in Cambodia. In the final years of the seventies, the Pol Pot regime propped up by a foreign country, massacred 3 million people, drove the Cambodian people back to the medieval time, and waged wars of aggression against neighboring countries, particularly Vietnam. The Pol Pot regime collapsed because of its genocide and its policy of aggression. From the hell on earth created by the genocidal Pol Pot regime, the Cambodian people have revived with miraculous strength and are gradually rebuilding their lives in freedom and peace against the attempts of the Pol Pot regime, which is backed by foreign countries, to spread the seeds of death and to restore its genocidal regime and its policy of aggression.

The facts that Vietnam has withdrawn three fourths of its troops and it will withdraw entirely from Cambodia by September 1989 under the framework of a political solution, have exposed the true nature of the Cambodian problem, that is, the genocidal Pol Pot regime and the Pol Potists have provoked civil war in Cambodia. This has been reflected by a great concern among world public opinion that the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia will lead to a civil war created by the Pol Pot clique in Cambodia and to the reinstatement of the genocidal regime in Cambodia.

JIM 1 arrived at a conclusion on the two pivotal issues, namely the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and the prevention of the reinstatement of the genocidal Pol Pot regime in Cambodia. The conclusion reached by JIM 1 has won acclaim and support from world public opinion. The task of JIM 2 is to discuss concrete measures aimed at solving the two essential issues already asserted at JIM 1. Only by solving these two pivotal issues will we be able to peacefully solve the Cambodian problem. Solving only one pivotal issue while trying to sidestep the other will not allow solving the Cambodian problem and will bring JIM 2 to a stalemate.

The question of complete Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia has been discussed concretely and clearly. The PRK and the SRV have made it clear that Vietnamese troops will be completely withdrawn from Cambodia by 30 September 1989 under the framework of a political solution. But so far the question of preventing the return of the Pol Pot regime has not been discussed concretely and clearly. I am of the view that it is necessary to point out that all the countries, especially those already providing the Pol Pot forces with military, political, and financial assistance and with a sanctuary

should have the responsibility to take effective measures to prevent all the Pol Pot forces' possibilities of creating a civil war and reinstalling its genocidal regime in Cambodia. This is the responsibility of all nations, especially of those nations already providing assistance to the genocidal Pol Pot clique, toward the survival of the Cambodian people and human civilization.

We are determined not to allow the Pol Pot clique to once again commit their genocidal crimes against the Cambodian people as well as against mankind. We need to realize all our responsibility toward the 3 million people already massacred and the survival of 7 million people now living under the threat of the murderers.

I fully agree with Prime Minister Hun Sen's views on the specific measures aimed at eliminating the possibility of waging a civil war and reinstating the genocidal regime by the Pol Pot clique.

I am of the opinion that Prime Minister Hun Sen's viewpoints concerning the international aspect of the Cambodian issue reflect identical points among various delegations and fully meet the requirements for a solution to the international aspect of the Cambodian issue.

To justify the genocidal clique, some people demand the establishment of a quadripartite coalition government and a quadripartite army in Cambodia before holding general elections, considering this a fair and rational solution. First of all, this is an internal affair of the Cambodian people, which can be decided by the Cambodian people only. No other countries have the right to interfere in or impose a solution to their wishes.

However, regarding the responsibility of the international community toward the genocidal Pol Pot, it is fair and reasonable to protect its victims—the Cambodian people—and to punish the genocidal criminals. Without punishing the criminals of genocide but instead asking for their legal right to take part in the administration and to have an army of their own so that they can wage a civil war and reinstate the genocidal regime is not only an unfair and unreasonable but also unjust and criminal demand.

As for the demand to abolish the PRK, the administration that has effectively protected the Cambodian people against the Pol Pot clique's scheme of restoring the genocidal regime, it is obviously an unfair and unreasonable act which can only create a chaos for the return of the genocidal Pol Pot clique.

From the international aspect, we have the responsibility not to create conditions for the Pol Pot clique to wage a civil war and to reinstate its genocidal regime. How will the internal aspect of the Cambodian issue be solved? It is only the Cambodian people who know how to solve it fairly and rationally. No other countries can impose a solution to the internal affairs of Cambodia, no matter how fair and rational they consider themselves.

Some people even say that it is fair and reasonable to divide the political and military power in Cambodia equally among the four factions. This sounds rational at first. However, to make a careful study, it is obvious that there are two opposing forces in Cambodia. One side, which includes the tripartite coalition in the so-called Democratic Kampuchea, is opposing the other side, the PRK. They want the so-called Democratic Kampuchea to take over $\frac{3}{4}$ of the political and military power to gain absolute superiority over the other side, the PRK.

Everybody knows that it is the Pol Pot clique which is the core of the so-called Democratic Kampuchea. It is quite unreasonable, however, when the so-called Democratic Kampuchea, which does not control any village in Cambodia, demands the elimination of the PRK, the administration that has been in full control of the Cambodian territory. The so-called Democratic Kampuchea, which has failed to eliminate the PRK with the use of force during the past 10 years, now wants to achieve this aim at the negotiating table. It, however, can only deceive those simple-minded people.

JIM 1 fulfilled its duty in the first stage. JIM 2 must accomplish its mission, that is, to solve the international aspect of the Cambodian issue and to lead to the establishment of a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality in Southeast Asia.

Together with the host country, all friends who are present here today, we are ready to do our best to achieve the objective as expected by everybody.

Thank you.

Summary of First Day

BK2002090789 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 20 Feb 89

[Report by station correspondent Pol Ham from Jakarta—date not given, recorded]

[Text] The second Jakarta informal meeting is being held at the Indonesia Hotel. It began at 1700 on Sunday, yesterday, after the conclusion of the working groups' second meeting Saturday evening.

The Jakarta informal meeting, called JIM 2 for short, is attended by top leaders, that is the leaders of each Cambodian group and the foreign ministers of eight Southeast Asian countries.

Attending the JIM 2 were the delegation of the KPNLF led by His Excellency Son Sann, president of the KPNLF and prime minister of the Cambodian coalition government; the delegation of the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia led by Prince Norodom Ranariddh, personal representative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and commander in chief of the ANS [Sihanoukist National Army]; the delegation of the Democratic Kampuchean

group led by Mr. Khieu Samphan, vice President of Democratic Kampuchea and head of the Democratic Kampuchean group; the delegation of the Heng Samrin regime led by Mr. Hun Sen; the delegation of Brunei Darussalam led by Foreign Minister Prince Mohamed Bolkiah; the Malaysian delegation led by Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar; the Philippine delegation led by Foreign Minister Raul Manglapus; the Singaporean delegation led by Foreign Minister Wong Kan Seng; the Thai delegation led by Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila; the Vietnamese delegation led by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach; the Lao delegation led by Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut; and the Indonesian delegation led by Foreign Minister Ali Alatas who is chairman of JIM 2.

Speaking at the opening of the meeting yesterday, Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas welcomed all delegations and said that this JIM 2 is an important meeting to continue seeking correct and [words indistinct] peace in Cambodia and constitutes a new era of mutual cooperation in Southeast Asia.

Mr. Alatas then briefed the meeting on the work done in the past days during the meeting of the (JIM 2) Working Groups.

After Mr. Alatas's speech, His Excellency Son Sann, head of the KPNLF delegation, on behalf of the three delegations of the Cambodian coalition government, spoke on the stance of the Cambodian coalition government regarding the settlement of the Cambodian problem.

His Excellency Son Sann said that to settle the situation inside Cambodia and bring peace to the whole of Southeast Asia, it is necessary to stress directly on what should be said. The situation in Cambodia has been caused by the aggression and occupation of foreign troops over the past 10 years.

Concerning the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, His Excellency Son Sann said that on 3 November 1988 a UN resolution supported by 122 countries stated that the settlement of the situation in Cambodia must begin with the withdrawal of all foreign troops and that this withdrawal must be discussed by all conflicting parties. [words indistinct] withdrawal of foreign troops from Cambodia must be carried out through negotiations, with a concrete program, without conditions, and under international supervision.

Concerning the formation of a provisional quadripartite government for national reconciliation, His Excellency Son Sann said that the Cambodian coalition government does not ask for the maintaining of the Democratic Kampuchean government (Khmer Rouge). This is the point in Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's five-point peace proposal in which we call for the formation of a provisional quadripartite government. It is this government which is duty-bound to organize the general and free elections. This quadripartite government allows the

Phnom Penh regime—the regime which is not recognized by the United Nations—to attend the UN General Assembly sessions as a party together with the three other parties.

Concerning free elections in Cambodia, His Excellency Son Sann said that the general and free elections must be held under the supervision of [passage indistinct] within the UN framework. The Cambodian coalition government also calls for the presence of an international peacekeeping force.

These are some important points drawn from the statement of the Cambodian coalition government read at JIM 2 by His Excellency Son Sann.

Before concluding, His Excellency Son Sann said that the three parties of the Cambodian coalition government are prepared to attend any international conference, as well as any conference of the four Cambodian parties under the chairmanship of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk anywhere and at any time, the sooner the better.

Mr. Hun Sen of the Heng Samrin regime also read his statement. Here are some points in this statement.

Mr. Hun Sen still adhered to his tough stance regarding the dismantling of his illegal government and still refused to accept the UN international peacekeeping force.

Mr. Hun Sen proposed a complete separation of the settlement of the international aspects of the problem from that of the internal aspects.

After the meeting, Prince Norodom Ranariddh held a news conference, on behalf of the three parties of the Cambodian coalition government, together with Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, and Mr Hun Sen.

The prince clearly underlined the Cambodian coalition government's stance and voiced support for Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's five-point proposal and the modalities for the concrete implementation of this five-point peace plan.

Mr. Ali Alatas told newsmen that discussion on important points will be held on Monday and Tuesday.

Japan

Text of Bush Interview With KYODO

OW2102142989 Tokyo KYODO in English 1322 GMT
21 Feb 89

[Text] Washington, Feb. 21 KYODO—The following is the full text of President George Bush's responses to questions submitted by KYODO News Service.

Q: What kind of role will the Bush administration expect Japan to play in the global economic and Western national security spheres?

President: First of all a word about the global role of the United States during my administration. Japan and the world can count on America to continue to work for peace, democracy, freedom and justice around the world. The scope of America's vision is global, and we will continue to shoulder the obligations that belong to a global power.

At the same time, of course, it is important that our allies assume greater responsibility in the cause of global peace and prosperity. It is not for me to prescribe Japan's role in the world. The decision is up to the government and people of Japan.

During Prime Minister Takeshita's recent visit to Washington, he and I agreed that there are many ways Japan can contribute to global peace and prosperity. Our defense cooperation is one of those ways. Another is foreign economic assistance. I welcome Japan's pledge to make further significant increases in overseas development assistance programs.

Along these lines, Prime Minister Takeshita and I agreed on the importance of supporting democracy and sustained economic growth and reform in the Philippines. Toward this end, we pledged to make every effort to launch the multilateral assistance initiative for the Philippines this year.

I also welcome Japan's decision to take part in peace-keeping operations and your generous offers of financial support for the relief and resettlement in Afghanistan and southern Africa. Those are also ways to contribute.

The U.S. and Japan, the world's two largest economies, have special responsibilities to sustain free trade. Prime Minister Takeshita reaffirmed in Washington Japan's determination to promote strong domestic growth and structural adjustments. In the area of multilateral cooperation and global economic growth, we agreed that we would continue to coordinate policies through established fora, especially the economic summit.

We look forward to the next summit meeting, which will be held in Paris. We also agreed on the importance of a successful Uruguay round. And we agreed on the importance of frequent consultation at all levels on economic issues.

Q: How do you envision U.S.-Japan relations under your administration? Some of your advisers have recommended forming a "new partnership" with Japan. What are your feelings about his recommendation?

President: We have used the word "partnership" to describe our relationship for a number of years now, and during the course of the Reagan administration we gave new meaning to that term. Our partnership is bilateral, regional and global.

We consult frequently and cooperate closely on virtually every issue of importance. This is not a "new partnership" but a continuing one that has developed over 40 years of cooperation. I am confident it will continue to develop and acquire new meaning, but rather than a "new partnership" it will be a continually "renewed partnership."

Q: Defense Secretary-designate Tower said Japan should extend its sea lane defense beyond the present 1,000 nautical mile limit. Do you support this view? Would you ask Japan to beef up its defense? If so, how much of its GNP should Japan allocate for defense spending?

President: We are fully satisfied with the mutually agreed division of defense roles and missions in our security arrangements, under which Japan has primary responsibility for defending its territory, seas and skies and sea lines of communication.

We are also encouraged by Japan's continued and steady progress in improving its defense capability within the framework of those roles and missions, recognizing there is still room for greater improvement, especially in the area of sustainability. Further we appreciate Japan's increasing contribution to the cost of maintaining U.S. forces in Japan.

Rather than engage in the sterile exercise of measuring security in arbitrary terms such as GNP, the United States and Japan are putting our efforts toward a much more productive and important purpose—that of working together to attain defense capabilities which will ensure our mutual security.

Q: Would you support a U.S.-Japan free trade agreement modeled after the U.S.-Canada free trade agreement? The U.S. deficit with Japan has been on the rise again in recent months. Do you favor the yen's further appreciation against the dollar?

President: The U.S. and Japanese Governments agree on the need to pursue multilateral and bilateral efforts to create a more open international trading system. We will stress the multilateral approach.

We are always open to new ideas. But, in our view the key now is to work hard for the success of the Uruguay round.

At the recent G-7 [Group of Seven] meeting, the financial authorities of the major countries agreed the global economic situation and outlook remain positive and that no changes in their commitment to cooperation on exchange rate policies were needed.

During our recent meeting, Prime Minister Takeshita and I noted progress that both the United States and Japan have made toward reducing external imbalances, but we also agreed that further policy efforts are needed.

The prime minister assured me that Japan remained determined to encourage strong domestic growth and structural reform. And I reaffirmed our strong determination to reduce our budget deficit.

Q: A reduction of conventional arms is said to be the top priority of the Bush Administration in the U.S.-Soviet arms negotiations. What is your response to President Gorbachev's announcement to cut 500,000 Soviet troops? Do you foresee a U.S.-Soviet summit by next summer?

President: It is true that a major priority of my administration is in the area of conventional arms control. Thus we welcome and look forward to the negotiations on conventional armed forces in Europe (CFE). We, along with our NATO allies, will seek in CFE to enhance stability and security at a lower level of forces.

To that end, NATO will seek the elimination of the Warsaw Pact's substantial superiority in Europe. Accordingly, we welcome the announcement of Soviet force reductions as a positive step in the right direction, and look forward to the full implementation of the force cuts described by Chairman Gorbachev. Even with these reductions, however, the Warsaw Pact has far to go to correct the conventional forces imbalance in Europe.

Regarding a summit, both sides, of course, want to be well prepared before engaging in a summit. We are in the process of reviewing elements of our policy toward the Soviet Union, and consulting closely foundation for long-term progress in East-West relations. Secretary of State Baker and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze will have several opportunities in the months ahead to begin addressing the many issues between our countries. Thus, while I am confident a summit will take place sometime in the future, it is too early to discuss a specific date.

Foreign Ministry Admits NBC Units Existence
OW1802050289 Naha RYUKYU SHIMPO in Japanese
18 Feb 89 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] Tokyo—Dietman Yanosuke Narazaki (of the Social Democratic Federation) questioned the storage of nuclear weapons at U.S. military bases in Okinawa at the lower house budget committee session held on the afternoon of 17 February. He stated that, through a check of various materials, including the telephone directory of the U.S. forces on Okinawa [USFO], "it has been disclosed that NBC (nuclear, biological, and chemical) weapons as well as units handling them do exist in Okinawa," and he persistently questioned the government on various facts connected with this issue. The Foreign Ministry's North American Bureau flatly denied the storage of NBC weapons and the existence of units which would use NBC weapons in offensive operations, and stated: "Nuclear weapons cannot exist (on Okinawa). Because of various treaties, the United States has never produced any biological or chemical weapons." However, listed in the USFO telephone book, which Mr Narazaki presented, are 13 units with the term "NBC," indicating that they handle nuclear, biological, or chemical weapons, and phone numbers are also listed under such titles as "NBC storage" or "NBC officer." Holding that "it is beyond doubt that units capable of launching NBC warfare do exist in Okinawa," Mr Narazaki is determined to continue with his strict questioning of the government on this issue.

Mr Narazaki pointed out that "NBC warfare units" are deployed to the USFO and that "nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons" are stored on U.S. military bases in Okinawa. In response, noting the result of his inquiry with the U.S. side, Director Arima of the Foreign Ministry's North American Bureau admitted the existence of the units, saying that "for the purpose of effectively handling NBC attacks, the Marine Corps does have personnel in charge of defensive measures and those necessary to conduct education and training in this area." However, he stated that "these personnel are not assigned to handle nuclear, biological, or chemical weapons," persistently stressing that these units are meant for defensive purposes.

Furthermore, Director Arima denied the introduction of NBC weapons and stated: "Nuclear weapons cannot exist (on Okinawa). As far as biological weapons are concerned, the United States has never produced them. As for chemical weapons, the United States has not deployed them. These facts were reconfirmed by the U.S. Government last autumn."

When Mr Narazaki questioned Defense Agency Director General Tazawa "if he was in a position to obtain" a copy of the USFO telephone directory which serves as evidence for the existence of NBC weapons, he answered in the negative. When asked "whether he could request the U.S. to give him a copy" for the purpose of confirming facts, Mr Tazawa responded with caution and stated:

"Since the question concerns the USFO, I would answer this question after consulting staff members connected with the Defense Facilities Administrative Bureau."

Kuriyama, USSR's Rogachev Plan Working Meeting
OW2102121189 Tokyo KYODO in English 0942 GMT
21 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 21 KYODO—Japan and the Soviet Union agreed Tuesday to hold a high-level working group meeting to negotiate bilateral peace treaty in Tokyo around March 21, a Foreign Ministry official said.

The agreement came during a 70-minute meeting between Deputy Foreign Minister Takakazu Kuriyama and his Soviet counterpart Igor Rogachev at the Foreign Ministry.

Kuriyama and Rogachev discussed the date and agenda for the sub-cabinet-level working group meeting, which was set up when Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno and his Soviet counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze met in Tokyo in December.

The working group, headed by Kuriyama and Rogachev, will seek to draft a bilateral peace treaty, including the settlement of a long-standing territorial dispute over four Soviet-held islands off Hokkaido, a ministry spokesman said.

Japan has insisted that the two countries must settle the question of Japan's claim to the four islands—Kunashiri, Etorofu, Shikotan and Habomai Islands group—before bilateral relations can be expanded.

Kuriyama and Rogachev agreed to hold regular consultations and the working group session for three days around March 21, according to the official.

Kuriyama was quoted as saying that Japan wanted to discuss mainly the territorial issue, but was prepared to consider Soviet views that all aspects—including political, economic and geographical problems—should be discussed at the meeting.

The two officials agreed that the meeting would help pave the way for fruitful Uno-Shevardnadze talks to be held in Moscow in early May and possible a visit to Japan by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, the ministry spokesman said.

Rogachev arrived in Tokyo accompanying Soviet Vice President Anatoliy Ivanovich Lukyanov, who will attend the state funeral for Emperor Hirohito, now called Showa, to be held Friday at Tokyo's Shinjuku Gyoen national garden.

Lukyanov will meet Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno and Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on Wednesday afternoon.

Preparations Made for Emperor Hirohito's Funeral
OW2102063989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0519 GMT
21 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 21 KYODO—Japan is set for the state funeral of Emperor Hirohito on Friday as dignitaries from all over the world stream to Tokyo to pay their last respects to the late monarch.

Workers are putting the final touches on the funeral site at the Shinjuku Gyoen national garden in Tokyo and the Masashi Imperial Mausoleum on the western outskirts of the capital where the body of the late emperor will be entombed.

The new monarch, Emperor Akihito, will be chief mourner at the funeral, which will include elaborate court rites lasting 13 hours. It will also be attended by members of the imperial family, Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and members of his cabinet, parliament members, and other invited guests from Japan and overseas totaling some 10,000 people.

It is drawing what is said to be the largest gathering of heads of state and government and royalty ever to assemble at a single venue.

The latest list prepared by the Foreign Ministry shows that representatives from about 163 countries as well as 26 international organizations will attend the funeral service, including 55 heads of state, 14 royals, 20 vice presidents and 11 prime ministers.

The largest-ever concentration of world leaders in Tokyo is spawning a plethora of "funeral diplomacy" with the leaders using their stay in Tokyo for diplomatic contacts, both with Japan and among themselves.

Takeshita himself will have separate talks with leaders of some 40 countries over a three-day period beginning on Thursday.

Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno will meet representatives from more than 90 countries.

The sessions, most of which will last for less than 20 minutes, are expected to be largely a formality.

Takeshita will, however, be using the occasion for substantive talks with U.S. President George Bush and French President Francois Mitterrand, two of the principals he will meet at the economic summit of seven industrialized powers in Paris this July.

The unprecedented concentration of foreign dignitaries, together with concern about possible terrorist actions by left-wing radicals, has prompted the biggest ever security operation in and around Tokyo.

With reinforcements from the provinces, authorities have mobilized up to 32,000 police for security each day during the week of the funeral.

Police-manned checkpoints have been set up at strategic points throughout the capital and along the 6.3-kilometer route between the imperial palace and Shinjuku Gyoen, as well as on the 50-kilometer route to the Masashi Mausoleum in Hachioji.

On the day of the funeral, central Tokyo is expected to be virtually deserted except for those who turn up to watch the funeral procession, the official mourners, police, and thousands of media representatives, including 1,300 from abroad.

The government, which has declared a public holiday on funeral day, has urged the public to observe a one-minute silent prayer at noon, the hour when the part of the funeral sponsored by the government gets under way. The event will be televised nationwide.

The state-sponsored ceremony will be preceded by private shinto rites, with government-invited mourners sitting behind a cloth screen while the religious rites are in progress.

The partition, which the government decided to erect because of the principle of separation of state and religion stipulated by the Constitution, has become a focus of criticism from pacifists and other opponents of the imperial institution.

These critics associate the religious rites with the prewar imperial system, still a focus of debate in Japan today, particularly over the role played by the late emperor during and before World War II.

Emperor Hirohito, who is posthumously known as Emperor Showa, died on January 7 at the age of 87 after a reign of 62 years, the longest in Japanese history.

In memory of the late emperor, a general amnesty takes effect on Friday, under which about 30,000 convicts will be pardoned and 10,964,000 minor offenders will have their civil rights restored.

Takeshita To Meet Bush, Lukyanov, Other Leaders
OW2002094889 Tokyo KYODO in English 0920 GMT 20 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 20 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita will meet separately with leaders of 39 countries and the United Nations before and after the February 24 state funeral for Emperor Hirohito, the Foreign Ministry said Monday.

The meeting will take place all at the government guesthouse at the Akasaka Palace, the site of the 1986 Tokyo summit of seven major advanced democracies.

Takeshita will meet with U.S. President George Bush, Philippine President Corazon Aquino and Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto all on Thursday and with French President Francois Mitterrand on Saturday.

He will also meet with Soviet Vice President Anatoliy Lukyanov on Wednesday.

Foreign Minister Uno To Meet 94 Foreign Leaders
OW2002132589 Tokyo KYODO in English 1139 GMT 20 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 20 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno will meet 94 of his foreign counterparts and top officials of international organizations who are to visit Japan for the state funeral for Emperor Hirohito, between Wednesday and Sunday, the Foreign Ministry said Monday.

Uno is scheduled to meet 13 foreign dignitaries, including Syrian Deputy Prime Minister Salim Yasin, Zimbabwe's Vice President Simon Muzenda and Soviet Vice President Anatoliy Ivanovich Lukyanov, on Wednesday.

On Thursday morning, Uno will have talks with seven of his counterparts, including West German Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, and will have a working lunch with 10 foreign ministers of Central and South American nations.

In the afternoon of the same day, Uno is to meet eight of his counterparts, including U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, and Frans Andriessen, vice president of the European Community Commission.

On Friday, the day of the state funeral for Emperor Hirohito, now called Emperor Showa, Uno will confer with British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, Philippine Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus, Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek.

On Saturday morning, Uno will meet French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas over breakfast, and six other foreign leaders, including Jean-Claude Paye, secretary general of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and Arthur Dunkel, director general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

After having a working lunch with 14 of his counterparts from African countries, Uno is due to meet 11 foreign leaders, including Prince Norodom Ranariddh of Democratic Kampuchea.

On Sunday, the foreign minister is slated to talk with 17 foreign dignitaries such as Vice President Taha Muhyi al-Din Mairuf of Iraq, Vice President Mostafa Mir Salim of Iran and Prime Minister Samson Kisekka of Uganda.

As of Monday, 163 countries and 26 international institutions have named their representatives for the funeral to be held at Tokyo Shinjuku Gyoen National Garden on Friday.

Of the countries attending the funeral, 156 nations will send envoys from their homeland and seven countries will have their ambassadors assigned to Tokyo attend the funeral.

Among those visiting Japan will be 55 heads of state, 14 royal family members, 20 vice presidents and 11 prime ministers.

USSR's Vice President Lukyanov Arrives
OW2102045289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0343 GMT
21 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 21 KYODO—Soviet Vice President Anatoliy Lukyanov arrived in Tokyo on Tuesday to attend Friday's state funeral for Emperor Hirohito, now called Emperor Showa.

Lukyanov, first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, will meet Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno on Wednesday.

Honduran, Other Envoys Arrive for Funeral
OW2002180789 Tokyo KYODO in English 1219 GMT
20 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 20 KYODO—Four special envoys arrived here Monday to attend the state funeral for Emperor Hirohito on Friday, the Foreign Ministry said.

They were President Jose Azcona Hoyo of Honduras, President Sir Penaia Kanatabatu Ganilau of Fiji, Western Samoa's Head of State Malietoa Tanumafili II and South Yemen's Transport and Communications Minister Salih 'Abdallah Muthana.

On Sunday, Yugoslavia's Vice President Stane Dolanc came to Tokyo as the first foreign dignitary to arrive here for the memorial service.

On Wednesday, 19 representatives will fly to Tokyo.

Liberia, Belize Name Envoys to Funeral
OW2002145589 Tokyo KYODO in English 1246 GMT
20 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 20 KYODO—Vice President Harry E. Moniba of Liberia, and Ambassador of Belize to Mexico Atlay Digby Morales will attend Friday's state funeral for Emperor Hirohito, the Foreign Ministry said Monday.

Cameroon named President of the National Assembly Lawrence Sonka Shang to replace President of the Economic and Social Council Luc Ayang and Tanzania

designated Prime Minister and First Vice President Joseph Sinde Warioba to replace Justice Minister Damian Lubuva as envoy to the funeral.

As of Monday the Foreign Ministry said that representatives of 163 countries, of which 156 nations are to dispatch envoys, will attend the funeral to be held at a Tokyo's Shinjuku Gyoen National Garden. A total of 26 international organizations will also send their top officials.

Dud Bombs Aimed at Narita Airport Found
OW2102092789 Tokyo KYODO in English 0907 GMT
21 Feb 89

[Text] Narita, Chiba Pref., Feb. 21 KYODO—Two bomb-charged, timer-set projectiles aimed at Tokyo's Narita International Airport were discovered Tuesday in a wooded area near the airport, police said.

The bombs were duds, however, and their timer had been stopped, authorities said.

Police speculated that the steel projectiles were set by a radical group to protest the state funeral for the late Emperor Hirohito or Showa scheduled Friday.

Narita Airport is Japan's port of entry for hundreds of foreign envoys arriving for the funeral in Tokyo.

Investigators said a passer-by found the explosives at a site some 1.5 kilometers south of the airport at about 12:45 p.m. Tuesday and told police.

Police said projectiles each measured about 90 centimeters long and about six centimeters across.

Rallies in Three Cities Protest Emperor's Funeral
OW1902123189 Tokyo KYODO in English 1109 GMT
19 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 19 KYODO—Students, religious activists and other opponents of Japan's imperial system staged rallies and demonstrations in Tokyo and other cities Sunday to attack the state funeral for the late Emperor Hirohito scheduled for this Friday.

The rally in Tokyo, sponsored by a citizens' group headed by novelist Minoru Oda, drew 80 participants who protested the state's role in the funeral.

They charged that the government is violating constitutional provisions banning the state from involvement in religious functions.

Part of the funeral service at the Shinjuku Gyoen Park which Japanese and foreign dignitaries will attend consists of Shinto rites.

In Kitakyushu, on the southern main island of Kyushu, a group of 160 students and local residents also staged a rally to protest the funeral.

They charged the funeral would deify the late emperor, who was regarded as a living god until Japan's defeat in World War II.

In Kobe, about 200 college students, labor unionists and Christian activists demonstrated in protest against the state funeral.

Takeshita Comment on War Prompts Angry Reaction
OW2002181189 Tokyo KYODO in English 1459 GMT 20 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 20 (KYODO)—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's vague comments during recent debate in the Diet as to whether Japan was guilty of aggression in World War II has prompted an angry reaction in the Chinese, South Korean and Italian press.

During parliamentary debate held Saturday, Takeshita was asked by Communist Party interpellator Tetsuzo Fuwa whether Japan was an aggressor during the war. The prime minister answered that academicians held mixed views regarding Japan's conduct in both the Sino-Japanese war and World War II.

He added that future historians will be in a better position to judge whether Japan acted as an aggressor during both conflicts.

On Monday, the CHINA YOUTH NEWS denounced Takeshita's remarks as a "distortion of history" and a "surprising" view.

The South Korean press also took up his remarks on Monday with headlines that Takeshita had refused to recognize Japan's aggression in World War II.

A Tokyo-dispatched report of the YONHAP News Agency said his remarks represented a setback from the position of his predecessor Yasuhiro Nakasone, who as prime minister said in 1986 he thought Japan was an aggressor during the war.

The KYUNGHYANG SHINMUN, a Seoul evening paper, predicted possible critical voices against Takeshita's remarks from South Korea, China and other countries which had suffered Japanese military aggression.

Italian dailies also slammed Takeshita's evasiveness on the issue in reports Sunday and Monday.

LA REPUBBLICA featured the opinion of an Asian affairs expert that Takeshita was also the first leader of the former axis powers in World War II to refuse to recognize Germany's 1939 invasion of Poland as an act of aggression.

The daily said a diplomatic controversy would likely come up and may affect some foreign delegations to the Japanese state funeral for the late emperor on February 24.

IL GIORNALE also said Takeshita avoided comment on the late Japanese monarch's war responsibility and tried to reduce it to an academic question regarding the character of Japan's conduct during the conflict.

Views 'Unchanged'

OW210206388 Tokyo KYODO in English 0543 GMT 21 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 21 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita acknowledged Tuesday that his comment last Saturday on Japan's role in its war on China and in World War II drew criticism from abroad, but said the government's view that Japan inflicted grave harm on neighboring nations in the war was unchanged.

Takeshita had said in answering a question in the Diet that whether Japan acted as the aggressor in the Sino-Japanese war and in World War II must be judged by future historians.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Keizo Obuchi said in a press conference Monday that the "government view" recognizes the serious damage done to the neighboring nations through both conflicts and that the prewar Japanese actions have been severely criticized internationally as aggressive.

Although no official protests have been filed so far, the Foreign Ministry decided Tuesday to reassure the countries concerned through diplomatic channels that the government view is unchanged.

In China, the CHINA YOUTH NEWS said Monday that Takeshita's comment was a "distortion of history," while the YONHAP News Agency of South Korea said in a report from Tokyo that it was a retreat from Japan's 1986 stance under former Premier Yasuhiro Nakasone, who said he thought Japan was the aggressor in the war.

Italian newspapers also reportedly criticized Takeshita's remarks.

An unprecedented number of foreign dignitaries are expected to gather in Tokyo for Friday's state funeral for Emperor Hirohito, now called Emperor Showa, including representatives from China and South Korea.

ROK, PRC Media on Remarks

OW2102022489 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 20 Feb 89

[Text] Following Chinese newspapers' critical reports yesterday on Prime Minister Takeshita's remarks at a budget committee session of the House of Representatives the day before yesterday in which he said it is up to future historians to judge whether World War II was a war of aggression, South Korean newspapers today harshly took up the matter as a major story in their evening editions.

According to correspondent Inoue in Seoul, JOONGANG ILBO, among others, carried the YONHAP News Agency's Tokyo dispatch on the remarks as the top story on its foreign news page, and charged that Prime Minister Takeshita used ambiguous words to reject Japan's aggressive role in the war.

It is feared that Prime Minister Takeshita's remarks will create problems in Korea where there is mounting opposition, centering on students, to South Korean Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun attending the state funeral of Emperor Showa.

Meanwhile, our correspondent in Beijing reports that the Communist Youth League's national organ, ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO, in a commentary today retorted, and noted that the fact that World War II was a war of aggression started by three fascist countries—Japan, Germany, and Italy—has already been confirmed by historians, as well as the people of the world. The CPC organ, RENMIN RIBAO, and the state-run XINHUA NEWS AGENCY also published critical reports of Prime Minister Takeshita's remarks yesterday.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Obuchi met with reporters today, and said that it is true that there is severe criticism of the major damage Japan inflicted on the people of its neighboring nations in the war and of the war having been aggressive in nature. He said that Japan needs to recognize that fact. To prevent such from happening again, Japan has made it the country's policy to make contributions to world peace as a peace-loving nation. He said that the prime minister's comment was not a contradiction of this policy.

Seminar Held on Reconstruction of Iran

OW2002184489 Tokyo KYODO in English 1407 GMT 20 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 20 KYODO—Iranian Ambassador to Japan Seyed Mohammad Hosein Adeli proposed on Monday that a joint economic committee on the postwar reconstruction of Iran be set up by Iran and the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) of Japan.

He made the proposal at a seminar held here jointly by Iran and Keidanren, which groups Japan's big businesses.

The ambassador also proposed an exchange of high-level delegations between the two countries, Keidanren sources said.

The seminar was attended by about 30 Iranian leaders, including vice ministers and ex-cabinet ministers, reflecting Iran's great expectations for Japan's cooperation in the postwar reconstruction of that country.

It was the first full-fledged meeting between the two countries on Japan's economic cooperation since the end of the Iran-Iraq war.

Njabdi [name as received], leader of an Iranian council on reconstruction policy, told the gathering that Iran will work for the implementation of the U.N. resolution for a ceasefire as a responsible member of the international community, without assuming a bellicose attitude, the sources said.

When asked about Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's reported death threat against Salman Rushdie, author of the controversial book "The Satanic Verses," Ambassador Adeli simply replied that the incident has nothing to do with Iran's reconstruction.

Things of that sort happen sometimes, but will have no effect on Iran's relations with other countries, he said.

At the seminar, Nurbakhsh, member of the Iranian parliament Majlis and former governor of Iran's central bank, said that a five-year economic plan will get parliamentary approval in June or July.

Ambassador Adeli said that the problem of getting foreign loans will be cautiously studied on a project-by-project basis.

He stressed the importance of technical cooperation between Japan and Iran, the sources said.

Opposition Demands Takeshita Submit Documents

OW2002131089 Tokyo KYODO in English 1133 GMT 20 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 20 KYODO—Opposition parties demanded on Monday that Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita submit documents to the Diet detailing trading in unlisted shares of Recruit Cosmos by his former aide and a relative.

Takeshita failed to pledge that he would present the documents, saying "I am ready to cooperate with the Diet, but I hope the Diet will hear what I want to say."

Tomio Sakagami, a member of the Japan Socialist Party, and Japan Communist Party interpellator Zenmei Matsumoto made the demand during a session of the House of Representatives' Budget Committee.

Takeshita was urged to submit purchase contracts of the stock, and certificates of payment and of sale concerning shares held by Ihei Aoki, Takeshita's former secretary, and Katsuyuki Fukuda, a relative of Takeshita.

In 1986, Aoki bought 2,000 pre-flotation shares of Recruit Cosmos, a real estate subsidiary of the information conglomerate Recruit Co., and Fukuda purchased 10,000 shares. They sold the stocks for a substantial profit immediately after public trading of the stock commenced on the over-the-counter market.

Sakagami argued that Takeshita's position was virtually the same as that of former Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa who resigned last December after failing to submit documents on his secretary's involvement in the stock scandal.

Matsumoto said Takeshita had no choice but to resign like Miyazawa if the prime minister would not submit the documents.

Takeshita replied, "I do not intend to criticize your opinion but do not want to follow your opinion."

Budget Committee Chairman Akira Ono said the committee will discuss the opposition party demand at a meeting of executive members.

As for the controversial resale by Nippon Telegraph and Telephone [NTT] Corp. Of a U.S.-made supercomputer to Recruit, Posts and Telecommunications Minister Seiichi Kataoka and Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno denied former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone was involved in the resale.

Kataoka said Nakasone told then U.S. President Ronald Reagan at a summit meeting in May 1987 that he knew NTT would buy one supercomputer from the United States but that Nakasone did not instruct the ministry on procurement.

Uno said he telephoned Nakasone earlier Monday and Nakasone said that the supercomputer he mentioned at the summit meeting was one for an NTT laboratory not resold to Recruit.

NTT purchased a supercomputer from Cray Research Inc. in June 1987 and resold it to Recruit in December in the same year.

Three secretaries of Nakasone were among the 159 purchasers of unlisted Recruit Cosmos shares. Opposition parties have demanded that Nakasone be summoned to the Diet to answer questions under oath about his suspected role in the resale of the supercomputer.

Nakasone Denies Involvement in Recruit Scandal
OW2102050189 Tokyo KYODO in English 0315 GMT 21 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 21 KYODO—Former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone denied Monday that he had direct involvement in the Recruit stock-profiteering scandal in an interview with an American television network here.

Nakasone said in an interview on the CBS program "This Morning" that he will appear before parliament to talk about the affair if requested to do so by the Diet and the Liberal Democratic Party.

But he said that opposition calls that he appear to answer questions about his role in the scandal did not have "any firm grounds," adding, "I am not at all involved in such an affair as they allege."

Nakasone, who has refused to comment on the widening scandal until now, said that the issue of a subpoena was for the Diet to decide. "I will only follow the decisions of the Diet and the Liberal Democratic Party," he said.

He said he felt some responsibility for not exercising enough supervision of those implicated in the affair.

"But ... while there might have been a lack of oversight," he said, "it is not a criminal case."

Two Arrested for Alleged COCOM Violations
OW2002050089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0429 GMT 20 Feb 89

[Text] Osaka, Feb. 20 KYODO—Osaka police arrested Monday two Daikin Industries Ltd. officials on suspicion of illegal exports to the Soviet Union of high-grade halon fluid said to be usable in missile and aircraft guidance systems.

Authorities suspect the two officials Tsugio Uesaka and Yoshimichi Udagawa, of forging export permits in order to sell the banned fluid to Soviet buyers. Daikin has denied any collusion in the sales, saying Uesaka and Udagawa acted independently despite statements by the two indicating the contrary.

Daikin President Minoru Yamada said he had no intention of resigning to take responsibility for the incident and denied having any connection with the alleged violations.

Udagawa is alleged to have approved exports of the over 99.8 percent pure fluid to the Soviet Union from February 1986 to May 1988. Uesaka, in charge of quality control, certified the purity standards of the fluid for export.

Police suspect Uesaka submitted fraudulent export declarations indicating the product's purity level was within the permitted standards. Government permission is not needed for exports of halon fluid with purity levels of less than 99.8 percent.

Information obtained in searches of company records in February last year and again this year led to Monday's arrest, police said.

Daikin Industries, a world leader in halon compounds technology, first developed the high-grade fluid in 1963. Its export to the socialist bloc was banned in 1967 when its applicability to military usage was discovered.

The company did export the fluid to the Soviet Union in 1979 after receiving special export permission from the Coordinating Committee for [Multilateral] Export Control (COCOM) but halted the trade when export bans were reinstated after the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

But Daikin is said to have resumed the exports in February 1983 after direct negotiations with Soviet buyers.

Their halt in May 1988 coincided with the surfacing of COCOM violations by a subsidiary of electronics giant Toshiba Corp. which led to U.S. sanctions against Toshiba.

MITI Expects Economic Expansion To Continue
OW2102091989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0745 GMT 21 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 21 KYODO—The ongoing Japanese economic expansion is likely to last at least one more year, according to a report released Tuesday by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI).

The report, based on an analysis of Japan's industrial production, shipment and inventory indices, showed that growth of industrial production has been outpacing that of inventory, resulting in vigorous shipments.

This indicates that economic activities are on the rise, and the reverse relation suggests an economic downturn, MITI officials said.

The country's industrial production grew 9.4 percent in 1988 from the previous year, the biggest since a 9.4 year-on-year increase for 1984, while shipments increased by 8.6 percent, the biggest rate of growth in 12 years.

The inventory index stood at 99.2 at the end of 1988, up 5.3 percent from a year ago. It was the first time in three years that the index has posted a year-on-year rise, the officials said.

However, the inventory-sales ratio declined by 4.1 percent, down for the second consecutive year, due to active shipments, they said.

Shipments for domestic markets grew 9.0 percent against the background of expanding domestic demand, while overseas shipments increased 5.3 percent, encouraged by a worldwide economic upturn.

The correlation on industrial production activities and phases of the business cycle showed that a downturn of business activities is likely to lie a year or more ahead, the officials said.

An increase in the output of production and capital goods boosted the total production level, indicating a longer duration of economic expansion, they added.

North Korea

Hungary Accused of 'Treacherous' Diplomacy
SK1802054289 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0500 GMT 18 Feb 89

["A Ridiculous Excuse of Those With Guilty Conscience; NODONG SINMUN Denounces Sophism of Hungarian authorities"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang February 18 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN Saturday comes out with a signed commentary headlined "Ridiculous Excuses of Those With Guilty Conscience," the full text of which reads:

The Hungarian authorities are now bent on making poor excuses for their treacherous establishment of diplomatic relations with South Korea and do not even shrink from distorting the reality of our country and disparaging it.

Their act is, of course, so unfounded and dastardly that it is not worth a farthing for serious argument. But we cannot pass by it without a comment, since they are trying to justify their unreasonable act in discarding the class principle and obligation for a few dollars.

The Hungarian authorities contend that their country established diplomatic relations with South Korea not to oppose our republic but to "help" it and it is conducive to peace and security on the Korean peninsula, that they have not taken any step impairing our interests and efforts for reunification.

Is it true?

The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets now intend to use South Korea forever as an aggressive military base and a breakwater against communism by creating "two Koreas." They leave no measure untried in this bid. And it must be noted that they have launched an allout offensive to inveigle socialist countries in the campaign for "cross contact" and "cross recognition." It is none other than Hungary which was caught in this trap. By officially recognizing the puppets, it has benefited the splittists within and without to realise "cross contact" and "cross recognition." Suffice it to recall that the South Korean puppets are pursuing "northern policy" with increasing tenacity, raising a shout of joy, saying they have made in Hungary a breakthrough for realizing "cross contact" and "cross recognition" by thrusting themselves into socialist countries.

It is our people's greatest national desire and supreme task to reunify the divided country. Due to the division of the country, our nation is unable to make a unified development and the South Korean people are forced to immeasurable misfortunes and sufferings. Owing to division, no peace and stability has settled on the Korean peninsula and this even poses a threat to peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.

This is why our people determinedly reject any attempt to keep the country split into two and strongly oppose especially the "cross contact" and "cross recognition" campaign, regarding it as intended for a permanent division of Korea.

What is it, if not an act opposing our Republic, and what is it, if not an act encroaching upon the fundamental national interests of our people, to help the foes of reunification by being directly embroiled in the "two Koreas" scheme of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets, far from helping in the cause of reunification which our whole nation awaits, feeling as if days are so many years? Have the Hungarian authorities become so blind as to fail to see even the danger of war daily growing on the Korean peninsula due to the division of the country?

The claim of the Hungarian authorities that they opened diplomatic relations with South Korea to help someone, is a ridiculous excuse to conceal their criminal act and a mockery of world opinion.

And the Hungarian authorities are brazen enough to try to justify their criminal act in encroaching upon our reunification cause and national interests with the preposterous sophistry about "recognition of reality."

Through the press they are circulating the strange argument that "the division that actually exists" on the Korean peninsula "must be recognized" and the reunification of Korea "can be realised only through the recognition of the division." In a nutshell, they contend that there exist "two states" on the Korean peninsula and, accordingly, the reunification of Korea can be achieved only through "cross recognition."

There is only one state representing the entire Korean people on the Korean peninsula, that is, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The South Korean puppet regime is nothing but a despicable aggressive tool of outside forces, which has no sovereignty at all and cannot represent the interests of the nation. The Hungarian authorities seem to regard themselves as the only ones who see the reality from a right angle. But they do not understand, in actuality, even the elementary logic that reunification and "cross recognition" are incompatible with each other.

Still more surprising is that the voice of "recognition of reality" coming from Budapest is just the same with the South Korean puppets' trumpeting about "two Koreas." It is shameless, indeed, for Hungary, which styles itself a socialist country, to dance duet with the virtual puppets.

As facts show, it is a thinly veiled lie to say that Hungary supports the cause of Korean reunification. Its each word and each act are directed to infringing upon our national interests and obstructing the reunification of Korea.

We can hardly repress our resentment at the fact that the Hungarian authorities are slandering us while praising the South Korean puppets with such flowery words as "process of democratisation" and "economic growth" in South Korea and its "peace initiatives".

The "process of democratisation" in South Korea means the transfer of power from one fascist dictator to another and the "economic growth" of South Korea is nothing but a window-dressing of a colonial dependent economy. And the "peace initiatives" of the puppets are a plot for the perpetuation of division. Yet Hungary is lavishing praises on the fascist military government of No Tae-u, putting the veil of democracy on it. It seeks in this to receive hospitable treatment by fawning upon the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and winning their favor. The purpose sought by Hungary in having relations with South Korea was to receive dollars in reward for improving the public image of the South Korean puppets and joining the splittists within and without in their "two Koreas" plot. Now Hungary is already repaying their favor profusely. We can hardly find an iota of national self-respect and class stand in the act of Hungary prostituting itself for a few dollars thrown by the puppets.

Hungary is floundering in economic stagnancy and under a stupendous burden of foreign debts. Yet it dares talk about someone's "economic difficulties", failing to manage its own business properly. This is too indiscreet and obtrusive act.

Even a shred of conscience, to say nothing of the sense of class obligation, cannot be seen in the act of Hungary betraying and slandering without hesitation a friend with whom it established relations long ago and developed them and joining hands with the enemy.

Such despicable stand taken by Hungary also finds expression in the fact that publications of this country are parroting the false reports circulated by the U.S. imperialists to justify their occupation of South Korea. They are reporting a fabulously exaggerated number of our troops while understating the South Korean puppet troops. This only helps justify the fiction of "threat from the north" set afloat by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets. Fascinated by the bag of dollars brandished by the imperialists, the Hungarian authorities have gone the lengths of letting the publications of the country play a disgraceful role of their paid trumpeters.

The Hungarian authorities are even insulting the just anti-U.S. struggle of the South Korean students and people for independence and their struggle for national reunification with such phraseology as "radical student organisations" and "ultra-radical".

They seek in this to describe the fascist suppression by the traitor No Tae-u and his treacheries as "democratic" and slander and insult the righteous struggle of the patriotic-minded people and democratic forces of South Korea and throw a wet blanket over the ever growing trend toward reunification.

In their blind sympathy for the stand of the puppets, Hungary is even taking issue with our invitation of a South Korean student organisation to the forthcoming 13th World Festival of Youth and Students. This is related to the moves of the puppets to block the trip of South Korean students to Pyongyang.

The mode of thinking of the Hungarian authorities is led so astray in every respect that they have gone to the extent of interfering with the struggle of the South Korean students and people who are shedding blood on the streets of resistance for independence, democracy and reunification and helping the foe of reunification.

The Hungarian authorities often say that theirs is a socialist country and they will respect their friendly relations with us. But they should know that they are seriously damaging the friendly relations between the two countries, by departing from the revolutionary principle and stand as a socialist country.

They claim their act will be proved to be just with the passage of time. But time is a stern judge. Their injustice will be proved still clearer as time flows.

With no excuse can the Hungarian authorities conceal their grave crimes in openly infringing upon the fundamental interests of our revolution and our people and wrecking the traditional friendly relations between Korea and Hungary.

Authorities 'Excuses' Condemned

SK1802055589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0529 GMT
18 Feb 89

["With No Excuse Can Hungarian Authorities Conceal Their Grave Crimes; commentary of NODONG SINMUN"—KCNA headline]

[Text] [No dateline as received] Bitterly condemns the Hungarian authorities who are now bent on making poor excuses for their treacherous establishment of diplomatic relations with South Korea and do not even shrink from distorting the reality of our country and disparaging it. [sentence as received] Their act is, of course, so unfounded and dastardly that it is not worth a farthing for serious argument, it says.

The signed commentary of the paper Saturday headlined "Ridiculous Excuses of Those with Guilty Conscience" fully exposes the absurdity of the excuses made by the Hungarian authorities who are trying to justify their unreasonable act in discarding the class principle and obligation for a few dollars.

It says:

The Hungarian authorities contend that their country established diplomatic relations with South Korea not to oppose our republic but to "help" it and it is conducive to peace and security on the Korean peninsula, that they have not taken any step impairing our interests and efforts for reunification.

Their claim is a ridiculous excuse to conceal their criminal act and a mockery of world opinion.

What is it, if not an act opposing our Republic, and what it is, if not an act encroaching upon the fundamental national interests of our people, to help the foes of reunification by being directly embroiled in the "two Koreas" scheme of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets, far from helping in the cause of reunification which our whole nation awaits, feeling as if days are so many years?

And the Hungarian authorities are brazen enough to try to justify their criminal act with the preposterous sophistry about "recognition of reality."

Still more surprising is that the voice of "recognition of reality" coming from Budapest is just the same with the South Korean puppets' trumpeting about "two Koreas."

We can hardly repress our resentment at the fact that the Hungarian authorities are slandering us while praising the South Korean puppets' with such flowery words as "process of democratisation" and "economic growth" in South Korea and its "peace initiatives".

With no excuse can the Hungarian authorities conceal their grave crimes in openly infringing upon the fundamental interests of our revolution and our people and wrecking the traditional friendly relations between Korea and Hungary, declares the paper.

U.S. Use of CW in 'Team Spirit' Exercises Alleged

SK1902085789 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0841 GMT
19 Feb 89

["To Inflict Even Chemical Holocaust."—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang February 19 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN Sunday comments on the U.S. imperialists' attempt to ignite another chemical war on the Korean peninsula.

The author of the commentary says:

The U.S. imperialists have already introduced some 10 toxic gas plants into South Korea and started production of all sorts of chemical weapons [CW]. Stockpiled in ammunition depots in South Korea are chemical weapons which are ready to be used any moment.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets stage operation exercises using chemical weapons along with nuclear weapons each time they hold the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises.

The U.S. imperialists are the ringleader of aggression and war who are trying hard to impose a nuclear holocaust as well as chemical holocaust upon our people.

They are clamouring as if we had chemical weapon plants and were producing weapons, while talking about "banning of chemical weapons". This is a ridiculous sophism to conceal their criminal nature and deceive and mock public opinion at home and abroad.

The preparations of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets for chemical war on the Korean peninsula are a grave criminal act to aggravate tensions, increase the danger of a war and menace peace in Asia and the rest of the world. Such belligerent acts going against the desire of the people and the trend to detente must be unconditionally stopped at once.

'Team Spirit' Called Part of Nuclear Strategy
*SK2102101989 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT
21 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 21 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN Tuesday comes out with a signed article entitled " 'Team Spirit' Is Offspring of U.S. Imperialists' Nuclear Strategy."

The "Team Spirit" joint military maneuvers are requirement of the U.S. imperialists' nuclear strategy and a lever for its realization, the article says, and continues:

In executing their adventurous nuclear strategy, the U.S. imperialists attach importance to perfecting a nuclear offensive operation, along with reinforcing and modernizing nuclear forces.

The nuclear commanding room and nuclear establishments of the U.S. Forces Command in South Korea, nuclear communications and commanding systems in Japan proper and Okinawa, and the nuclear strategic command in the U.S. mainland are active during the period of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises. What merits particular attention is that even the U.S. nuclear war commanding plane whose mission is to issue an order of nuclear attack and command a nuclear war is taking part in the "Team Spirit" exercises in recent years. This clearly proves that the "Team Spirit" is precisely nuclear offensive exercises simulating an all-out nuclear war.

The "Team Spirit" is war maneuvers to mount a nuclear preemptive attack not only on the DPRK but on other socialist countries.

This is clearly borne out by the fact that "F-16" fighter-bombers, "B-52" strategic bombers and carrier strike flotillas of the U.S. Seventh Fleet equipped with "Tomahawk", medium-range nuclear cruise missiles, are participating in the exercises each time.

The U.S. imperialists are staging the "Team Spirit" joint military maneuvers, the largest nuclear test war, in South Korea. This proves that they try to make a breakthrough in carrying out their nuclear strategy on the Korean peninsula.

No one can foretell that the "Team Spirit" will not turn into a real war.

The criminal "Team Spirit" exercises must be discontinued. The U.S. imperialists must give up their nuclear ambition and stop the nuclear war game at once.

CPRF Demands Nuclear, Chemical Arms Removal
*SK2002105289 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT
20 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 20 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists must withdraw the U.S. Armed Forces and all lethal weapons including nuclear and chemical weapons from South Korea, stop the production of chemical weapons and the criminal chemical war moves at once as demanded by the entire Korean people and world people.

The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] stressed this in its Information No. 531 on February 20.

Recalling that U.S. Defence Secretary [as received] John Tower said at Congress deliberation a few days ago that he considered "chemical weapons one of the main elements of the U.S. military potentials" and that the U.S. imperialists have not only already stored a large amount of chemical weapons and deployed binary chemical weapons in South Korea but also acquired operational methods of using nuclear and chemical weapons in the annual "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, the information says: This is an open challenge to the world peace-loving people who demand a ban on the use of chemical weapons and their complete dismantlement and an unpardonable criminal act to start a new chemical war as well as a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula.

The U.S. imperialists are now trying to divert elsewhere the attention of the public within and without and cover their chemical war moves, loudly talking about someone's production of chemical weapons, but it only brings their shamelessness into bolder relief.

U.S. 'Much-Touted Peace' Really Means War
*SK1802103189 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT
18 Feb 89*

["The United States' Much-Touted "Peace" Is Slogan of War"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang February 18 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today, commenting on the talk of Bush that the United States is "protecting peace" and will "strive for global peace," says that facts show the United States' much-touted "peace" is a pronoun of war.

Noting that the United States can never be a "peace champion" in view of its socio-economic foundations, the paper says that it is a habitual method of aggression of the U.S. imperialists to aim an arrow while holding out the olive-branch, and they all the more resort to this hypocritical method when the balance of forces and the international situation become unfavorable to them.

The news analyst says:

The "peace" strategy of the United States is, in other words, a policy of strength and a policy of war. The U.S. imperialists regard strength as an allmighty means.

Clamouring about "peace from strength," the U.S. reactionary ruling quarters are making haste with the development, production and deployment of mass destruction weapons and combat equipment, such as "MX," "Trident 2" IBM, binary chemical weapons, neutron weapons and space weapons.

The fact that the U.S. imperialists worked out a long-term binary chemical weapons production plan and a long-term nuclear weapons buildup plan and are promoting them strips in full nakedness the false, deceptive and reactionary nature of the U.S.-styled "peace."

In developing and producing new mass destruction weapons they seek to make up the gap caused by the quantitative reduction of nuclear weapons, equip their forces with more sophisticated, high-tech means and make them an elite force and thereby establish "predominance" of force.

They are reinforcing their aggressive military bases and staging war maneuvers in many parts of the world while talking glibly about "security" and "protection of concessions."

It goes without saying that these military moves are not intended for peace.

The reckless military frenzy of the U.S. imperialists is an act throwing a wet blanket over the trend toward disarmament and detente and endangering peace.

Their action on the Korean peninsula clearly shows that they are not interested at all in disarmament and peace but seek only war.

Loud-mouthed as they are about "disarmament" and "peace," they, in actuality, are continuing to run amok in their arms buildup and war preparations, violate the chajusong of the masses and wreck peace.

On no account can U.S. imperialism be an "apostle of peace."

'News Analyst' Urges End to 'Team Spirit'
*SK2002053089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0517 GMT
20 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 20 (KCNA)—A nationwide rally must be convened without fail and a contact between working delegates for the rally be held as scheduled, says NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary.

The news analyst says:

The "National Alliance of the Movement for the Nation and Democracy" ("Chonminnyon") is a legitimate democratic organization which, as an alliance of broad democratic organizations of South Korean people from all walks of life, agreed to our proposal for a contact between working delegates for a nationwide rally. No one can haggle about "Chonminnyon" making contacts with the North to realize a nationwide rally.

Yet, the puppets now talk baloney about "encouragement of dissident movements" and the like. This means that they would not recognize "Chonminnyon" itself. It is a shameful excuse for justifying their anti-democratic, anti-national acts in barring the righteous activities of "Chonminnyon" which aspires after peace and national reunification.

Their attempts at barring "Chonminnyon" from participating in dialogue show that there is no change in their fascist, separatist stand.

All the more exasperating is the fact that the No Tae-u group claimed some "other dialogue" in excuse of "total blockade."

The basic factor that snagged Red Cross talks and economic talks is the "Team Spirit" war maneuvers.

If the puppets stop the "Team Spirit" right now, Red Cross, economic and other talks will be resumed smoothly.

As for the nationwide rally, it is intended to oppose the "Team Spirit" and remove the danger of war, ease the tensions and thereby accelerate the cause of reunification. It should be held without fail also for the sake of other dialogues.

South Paper Demands End to 'Team Spirit'
*SK2002100789 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT
20 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 20 (KCNA)—The South Korean newspaper HANGYORE SINMUN in an editorial February 10 entitled "'Team Spirit' Is Obstacle to Detente" strongly demanded a stop to the criminal military maneuvers.

The editorial noted that the maneuvers which were first staged in 1976 largely changed in content in the 1980s and that, in view of the mobilized equipment, the maneuvers give rise to the suspicion that they are an actual war rehearsal for nuclear warfare.

It recalled that former U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger in a report to U.S. Congress said that a strategy for a nuclear attack on North Korea had been worked out and that the "Team Spirit" was for that case. "According to the report, the Korean peninsula is no more than a 'scapegoat' for the global nuclear strategy of the United States," the editorial stressed.

It emphasized that if the South Korean "Government" is truly independent and wants reunification, it must take an independent attitude in military affairs and stop this war game.

Japan-U.S. Air Transport Exercise Assailed
*SK2002054089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0522 GMT
20 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 20 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today denounces the scheme of the Japanese reactionaries to send large transport planes of the Air "Self-Defence Force" to the mainland of the United States for an exercise of the transportation of military personnel and war supplies to a battlefield "in case of emergency."

In a signed commentary the paper says:

The exercise scheduled in May is one for the Air "Self-Defence Force" of Japan, a mercenary of U.S. imperialism, to transport U.S. imperialist aggression troops and war supplies to a battlefield "in case of emergency."

It reveals that the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" share the operation to transport U.S. imperialist aggression troops to be deployed in a battle area of Asia directly from the mainland of the United States "in case of emergency". This shows that the operational theatre of Japan is expanding to the vast area of Asia and the Pacific beyond the limit of 1,000 miles.

The move tells that the promise made by Japanese Prime Minister Takeshita during his visit to the United States in early this month to assume a greater military role in the implementation of the U.S. world strategy is being put into a concrete form.

The projected airlifting exercise is also to increase the capacity of emergency transport of the "Self-Defence Forces" to a distant place for overseas aggression.

In fact, the Japanese armed forces are being rapidly strengthened into offensive ones far surpassing the concept of "defence". The airlifting exercise in May is an extended supplementary drill of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises scheduled till April and a preliminary, transit training for the "Pacific exercises" slated for the fall.

U.S. Troops Commit 297 'Barbarities' in South
*SK1902082689 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT
19 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 19 (KCNA)—U.S. imperialist aggression troops committed 297 cases of barbarities in South Korea in 1988, according to a report of "Radio Christian" from Seoul. Of them murder, rape and assaults ran into more than 130 cases, or nearly a half.

This is, of course, a heavily watered-down figure officially admitted by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea.

What invites public derision is the fact that the puppet authorities exercised the nominal "jurisdiction" over only six of the nearly 300 cases of outrages which were perpetrated by villains of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in one year. And even those "trials" had no binding force, the criminals being transferred to the U.S. forces after one "hearing."

This fact glaringly exposes how ruthlessly the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, the colonial occupation forces, trample upon the human rights of the South Korean people and vividly reveals the treacherous nature of the South Korean puppet regime destitute of sovereignty.

Assault on South Koreans Noted
*SK2002215689 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1550 GMT
20 Feb 89*

["U.S. Imperialist Beast Commits Outrage on South Korean Taxi Driver"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang February 20 (KCNA)—A beastly soldier of the U.S. imperialist aggression army Saturday beat a taxi driver and wounded him when he demanded taxi fare on the road in front of a U.S. Army unit in Segok-tong, Kangnam District, Seoul, according to a report.

Earlier, on the seventh, two G.I. belonging to the Second Infantry Division of the U.S. imperialist aggression army broke into a shop in Tongduchon, Kyonggi Province, and hammered its owner to inflict a heavy wound on him and on the eleventh, a beast of the U.S. imperialist aggression army committed the thrice-cursed atrocity of murdering a guiltless man in Kunsan, North Cholla Province. This

time, too, the South Korean puppet clique committed such treachery as handing over the criminal caught by inhabitants to the U.S. Military Police.

Kunsan Man Killed by U.S. Army 'Beast'
*SK1802104489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036 GMT
18 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 18 (KCNA)—An innocent man was murdered by a beast of the U.S. imperialist aggression army in Kunsan, North Cholla Province on February 11, according to a report.

This murder case was made known almost a week after its occurrence because of news censorship of the No Tae-u puppet clique to cover the master's crime.

Tension is now mounting amid the growing anti-U.S. sentiment of people in Kunsan City where the case took place. Upset by this, the U.S. imperialist aggression army authorities restricted access to the city and ordered soldiers to keep away from citizens.

The murder case synchronizing with the criminal "Team Spirit 89" joint military exercises will touch off a stronger anti-U.S. sentiment in South Korea.

Anti-U.S. Movement Gaining Momentum in South
*SK2102053089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0515 GMT
21 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 21 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary on the anti-American struggle rapidly gaining momentum among broad sections of South Korean people says the surging tide of their anti-American sentiments cannot be stemmed.

Recalling that loud shouts "Drive out Yankees," "Stop the 'Team Spirit' joint military exercises," "We Oppose Bush's visit to South Korea," etc. are ringing out from the places of anti-U.S. struggle day after day in different parts of South Korea, the news analyst says:

This eloquently shows that the South Korean people have put their struggle on the right track for national liberation and, on this basis, are fighting all the more confidently, with an unshakable will to realize their desire for independence, democracy and reunification along this track without fail.

It is a reflection of their ever more ardent desire for anti-U.S. independence and national reunification that the South Korean people have brought to the fore a demand for the U.S. troop pullout from South Korea and a halt to the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises. It is a righteous, patriotic deed for driving out the aggressors and resolving the national issue by the united efforts of the North and the South of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u group, however, are making desperate attempts to block the people's fierce anti-U.S. actions.

The more the No group intensifies crackdown at the point of the bayonet on the people's righteous anti-U.S. struggle, the more glaringly its anti-independence, anti-democratic, anti-peace, anti-reunification, criminal nature will be exposed.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the No group, had better act with discretion, clearly understanding public opinion in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialist aggression forces must withdraw without delay as demanded by the South Korean people, and the criminal "Team Spirit" joint military exercises be halted.

If Bush set his foot in South Korea in disregard of the South Korean people's strong opposition to it, it would only result in touching off another hot wave of anti-American sentiments.

Seoul 'Submits' to U.S. Economic Pressure
*SK2002151089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT
20 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 20 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppet Minister of Finance who had gone to Washington at the call of the U.S. master came back to Seoul on February 15 and met with reporters, according to a report.

Saying that, at the confab he had with the U.S. secretary of treasury on February 13, the U.S. side laid stress on the "growing pressure of U.S. Congress for the appreciation of won", he stated that he "conveyed the intention" to make efforts for the improvement of the international payments of the United States this year through "tariff cut, expansion of import and appreciation of won" and also "cooperate" in it through other "ways."

This is submission to the economic pressure of the U.S. imperialists, which shows that the No Tae-u group is pro-U.S. flunkeyist traitors who sell the country and the nation without hesitation to prolong their remaining days by clinging to the sleeves of their American master.

When the American master demanded the appreciation of won of South Korea at the Washington "talks", the South Korean puppet clique not only consented to this but also "promised" to cut tariffs further and expand import, giving a profit of 9.5 billion dollars to the United States and, furthermore, take measures so that the master could get more profits by other "ways".

The economic pressure of the U.S. imperialists and the puppets' submission to it will result in deepening the external dependence of the South Korean economy and its bankruptcy and precipitating the deterioration of the people's life.

Kwangju Students Deal 'Blow' to 'Imperialists'
*SK1802063389 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0453 GMT
18 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 18 (KCNA) - Students of Kwangju who attacked the "American Cultural Centre" in Kwangju on February 16 with the trip of the traitor No Tae-u to Kwangju as an occasion, dealing a heavy blow at the U.S. imperialists and the puppets, staged a fierce demonstration in the afternoon that day, according to a report.

Some 500 students of the Chonnam District Council of Student Representatives took to the street at 4:30 in the afternoon and held a demonstration, demanding a probe into the truth behind the Kwangju massacre.

They occupied motor roads and staged a three hour-long demonstration, chanting the slogans "punishment of the chief culprit in the Kwangju bloodbath and the corruption scandals of the Fifth Republic", "Close the American Cultural Centre", etc.

South Workers' Rally in Kwangju Rai'way Station
*SK1802160789 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1549 GMT
18 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 18 (KCNA)—A rally of workers in southwestern Korea for frustration of the suppression of the labor movement and for abrogation of the evil labor act was reportedly held at the Kwangju railway station plaza on the evening of February 17.

About 2,000 workers in Kwangju and South Cholla Province participated in the rally sponsored by three labor movement organizations.

The participants unanimously urged an immediate abrogation of the evil labor act, saying, "the workers' lives cannot improve as long as the evil labor act is kept in force."

They submitted to the puppet clique a seven-point demand including the abrogation of the "Law on Assembly and Demonstration," "Public Security Law" and other anti-democratic laws, the release of jailed workers and the reinstatement of dismissed workers.

After the rally, the workers staged a torchlight procession.

Workers in South Protest 'Evil' Labor Law
*SK2002105689 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1044 GMT
20 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 20 (KCNA)—Workers, students and public figures in Seoul, Pusan, Taegu and Ulsan held Sunday in close unity workers' rallies and demonstrations demanding the abrogation of the evil labor act and other anti-democratic laws and wage hike, according to radio reports from Seoul.

In Seoul a rally was held at the campus plaza of Songgyungwan University with the attendance of about 2,000 people.

The attendants vehemently condemned with bitter indignation the No Tae-u fascist clique's frantic act in blocking peaceful workers' rallies with the mobilization of 90 companies of combat police 13,000 strong.

They adopted a joint resolution strongly demanding an immediate abolition of the evil labor act and other anti-democratic laws and the increase of wages. They declared that they would hold a "nation-wide rally" on March 11 to carry through the above-mentioned demand.

Meanwhile, a rally demanding the abrogation of the evil labor act and wage hike was held with the attendance of some 5,000 workers and students in Pusan and South Kyongsang Province at Pusan University. After the rally the attendants staged a fierce street demonstration, hurling rocks at the riot police firing tear gas.

Rallies and demonstrations were held in Taegu and Ulsan, too, with the participation of some 2,000 workers, students and public figures each.

In a frantic attempt to "totally block" the rallies the No Tae-u military fascist clique walked away some 700 participants in Seoul and inflicted heavy or light wounds upon some 30 workers and students in Pusan.

Workers in South Stage General Strike
*SK2002222689 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1604 GMT
20 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 20 (KCNA)—Some 1,200 workers of the Kumi factory of the Electric Wire Company, Ltd. of the Lucky Group, a comprador business, called a general strike on February 20, according to a report.

Workers there have been negotiating with the management side of the company over the problem of collective contract. But, as the management side refused to accept their just demand, they boycotted work from 09:00 in the morning and entered into a general strike.

Sit-in strike of the workers there brought the Kumi factory and more than 20 other factories of the company to a complete standstill.

Chonminnyon on Suppression of Anti-U.S. Rally
*SK2102015689 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0448 GMT
21 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 21 (KCNA)—Democratic organizations issued statements Monday in protest against the No Tae-u military fascist clique's brutal suppression, "Radio No. 1" in Seoul reported.

The "National Alliance of the Movement for the Nation and Democracy" (Chonminnyon) in its statement charged that over the last year since it took office, the No Tae-u fascist clique has resorted to violent crackdown on the democratic movement, concealing and distorting even the fact about the order to fire in the Kwangju massacre.

Chonminnyon bitterly denounced the fascist clique which brutally suppressed anti-U.S., anti-"government" rallies of people in Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, Chonju, Ulsan and protesters on February 19 alone. If the present "government" suppresses again the rallies slated for February 25, it will be held entirely responsible for the consequences, it warned.

In its statement on the same day the "National Headquarters of the Struggle for Amendment to the Labour Act and for Higher Pay" condemned the fascist clique's suppression of workers' rallies for the abrogation of the labour act and anti-democratic laws and higher pay in Seoul and other parts on February 19 with the mobilization of a large police force, branding it as a "violent act ignoring the demand of the entire workers for vital rights."

Demonstrations Held in Southern Cities
*SK1902105889 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1049 GMT
19 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 19 (KCNA)—Powerful anti-U.S., anti-"government" demonstrations erupted in Seoul, Taegu, Chonju and other areas when the first protest rally in the "period of people's struggle" (February 18-27) set by the "National Alliance of the Movement for the Nation and Democracy" (Chonminnyon) was thwarted Saturday by the frantic suppression by the No Tae-u military hooligans, according to reports from Seoul.

That day the fascist clique mobilized 13,000 riot police of 90 companies in Seoul alone to seal off university roads designated as venues of citizens rallies, main roads and spots. The riot police barred people from going to the meeting places, firing tear gas canisters everywhere, and arrested over 200 citizens and students around university roads.

Angry students and citizens staged powerful protest demonstrations in different places.

Protesters fiercely battled riot police with stones, chanting anti-U.S., anti-"government" slogans.

A group of demonstrators fiercely attacked an engineer group of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces.

When the road leading to a rally place was cordoned off, Paek Ki-wan, director of the Institute of Reunification Affairs, held a rally in an underground subway station where he denounced the No Tae-u group for blocking peaceful citizens rally by force.

He also condemned the United States for supporting the No "regime". Paek and other protesters shouted, "Arrest Chon Tu-hwan," "Punish No Tae-u who protects Chon Tu-hwan" and "Drive out Yankees."

On the same day, fierce anti-U.S., anti-"government" demonstrations took place in Chonju and Taegu.

In Chonju, more than 500 citizens and students held a demonstration, chanting "We oppose Bush-No Tae-u talks." In Taegu hundreds of students and workers demonstrated, hurling firebombs and rocks at riot police in protest against its blockage of a scheduled rally.

Reporting the protests that day, AP said:

Dissidents demand an end to U.S. influence in South Korea, accusing the United States of supporting South Korea's dictatorial "regime" and hampering unification of the divided Korean peninsula.

Yi Pu-yong, a co-chairman of the Chonminnyon, told reporters Bush's South Korea trip was designed to bolster eroding public support for the Seoul "government".

Yi called for withdrawal of the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea, removal of nuclear weapons held by U.S. forces and a halt to annual joint military exercises between South Korea and United States.

Further Report

*SK2002221689 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1558 GMT
20 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 20 (KCNA)—The fascist clique reportedly took to police stations over 1,800 students and people involved in workers' rallies held in Seoul, Pusan, Taegu and other areas on February 19.

The fascist clique mobilized large combat police to seal off meeting places and suppress the participants before walking them away.

The clique plans to put into custody those of the arrested workers, students and other people who took the lead in the struggle.

That day, police threw apple bombs at journalists and made a group assault on them to disturb their coverage of the suppression.

In Seoul alone, about 30 journalists were wounded heavily or lightly while covering the rally and many cameras were broken.

South Dissident Group Sets Rally Period

SK1802104189 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 18 Feb 89*

[Text] *Pyongyang* February 18 (KCNA)—The "National Alliance of the Movement for the Nation and Democracy" (Chonminnyon) reportedly set February 18-27 "a period of people's struggle" and decided to hold anti-"government" rallies and demonstrations in this period on the lapse of one year since the No Tae-u government was inaugurated.

Chonminnyon declared that it would condemn the No Tae-u puppet clique's crackdown on the struggle of workers and peasants for vital rights by holding rallies and demonstrations on 11 occasions in this period, beginning with a rally of Seoul citizens on February 18.

The organization also said that in this period it would protest the trip to South Korea of U.S. President Bush aimed at "stabilizing the pro-U.S. military 'regime'."

It declared, among other things, that it would open "rallies of workers nationwide" for frustrating the suppression of the labor movement and for abrogating the anti-democratic laws in Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, Ulsan and other parts on February 19 and hold people's rallies to condemn the present "regime" throughout South Korea on February 25, when the traitor No Tae-u came to power at "Chongwadae."

Teachers, Students in South Continue To Struggle

SK2102101389 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 21 Feb 89*

[Text] *Pyongyang* February 21 (KCNA)—South Korean teachers and students continue their struggle for campus democracy, according to a report.

About 300 teachers of primary, secondary and high schools in Seoul held a rally of teachers in Seoul for the three rights of labour and campus democracy at Korea University on February 18 and resolved to fight it out to achieve a democratic education law.

At the rally, the teachers denounced the puppet clique for barring the democracy and independence in education and demanded that the teachers be guaranteed the three rights of labour and that the law related to education be revised immediately.

They also demanded that autonomous activities of students be allowed, irregularities be liquidated in campus and the dismissed teachers be reinstated.

Over 1,000 students of the Andong Industrial High School in North Kyongsang Province held a demonstration on February 17 in solidarity with the teachers who launched an all-night hunger sit-in for campus democracy on February 15.

The letter of protest they issued that day said, "the self-opinionated act and corruption of the foundation do harm to all teachers and students."

It declared that the students would boycott school till the foundation resign.

According to an opinion poll among some 450 parents of students of primary, secondary and high schools in Seoul, 90 percent of them criticised the collection of miscellaneous fees by the puppet clique and the school profiteers and demanded an end to the collection.

Seoul Students, Koreans in Japan Protest

SK2002103689 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 20 Feb 89*

[Text] *Pyongyang* February 20 (KCNA)—Some 150 students of Sogang University in Seoul held a demonstration on February 10, shouting for a stop to the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, according to a report.

The students fought a running battle for long hours with the riot police firing tear gas canisters.

Various organisations of the "South Korean Residents Association in Japan" ("Mindan") held rallies on February 5, demanding an end to the "Team Spirit 89" joint maneuvers.

Speaking at a rally, the vice-chairman of the Central Headquarters of the "South Korean Youth League in Japan" (Hanchong) and the chairman of the Central General Headquarters of the "South Korean Students League in Japan" (Hanhakdong) denounced the "Team Spirit 89" joint military exercises as an act of throwing a wet blanket over the detente and the atmosphere of dialogue on the Korean peninsula. They cried "Stop the 'Team Spirit' maneuvers seeking the fixation of division and war to invade the North."

A resolution demanding a stop to the military exercises was adopted at the rally.

On the same day a Kansai rally demanding a stop to the "Team Spirit" exercises was held in Osaka under the cosponsorship of the Osaka District Headquarters of the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification" (Hanshintong), "Hanchong" and "Hanhakdong".

Announcement of Yi Sun-cha Land Holdings Noted
*SK2002052389 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0459 GMT
20 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 20 (KCNA)—It has been reportedly brought to light that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's wife, Yi Sun-cha, holds the concealed ownership of 8,300 pyong of a forest land worth 3,000 million won at the current price in Anyang City, Kyonggi Province.

This was revealed at the puppet National Assembly on February 16 through an interpellation "to the government." The forest land was not included in the list of family property which the traitor Chon Tu-hwan opened to the public in his "apology statement" in November last year. It has been disguised as a possession of Yi Chang-sok, younger brother of Yi Sun-cha.

The land had been owned by a certain Cho. Yi Sun-cha cheated Cho out of it with the backing of power and registered it as a possession of her younger brother in February 1978 and "provisionally registered it as her possession" in June of the same year.

South Korean opposition parties issued statements expressing surprise and resentment at the hidden property of Yi Sun-cha and charging that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's "apology statement" last year was a lie and a "shameless act" cheating the people. Pointing out that there are many items of hidden property of Chon Tu-hwan's family and relatives in foreign countries as well as in South Korea, they urged a "wholesale reinvestigation" into it.

Koreans in Japan Send Greetings to Kim Chong-il
*SK1802101389 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT
18 Feb 89*

[Text] Tokyo February 15 (KNS-KCNA)—Congratulatory messages came to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il from more than 100 compatriots under the influence of the "South Korean Residents Association in Japan" ("Mindan") residing in the metropolis, Hokkaido and 40 or so prefectures of Japan including Osaka, Kyoto, Kanagawa, Hyogo, Aomori, Yamaguchi, Hiroshima, Kochi, Kumamoto and Kagoshima, and South Koreans staying in Japan on the occasion of his birthday.

The messages say that the birth of the dear leader Mr. Kim Chong-il was a grand sunrise that announced the hopeful future of our nation and mankind and offer highest glory and warmest congratulations to him, representing the unbounded reverence of the compatriots.

Noting that the dear leader Mr. Kim Chong-il has performed great revolutionary exploits with his wise guidance and tireless efforts adding shine to the cause of chuche started by respected President Kim Il-song, they say

That Korea is throwing its brilliant rays all over the world and the future of our nation is bright as it has the dear leader.

They carry firm pledges of the compatriots to dedicate themselves to the sacred cause of national reunification under the unfurled banner of independence against the U.S., to bring earlier the day when they will greet the great president Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr. Kim Chong-il in the plaza of reunification.

The messages wholeheartedly wish Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and long life.

Kim Chong-il Receives Greetings From 'Arafat
*SK1702082789 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0816 GMT
17 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 17 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received messages of greetings from foreign party and state leaders on the occasion of his birthday.

They came from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization commander-in-chief of the Palestine revolutionary armed forces; France Albert Rene, secretary general of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front; Muhammad Husni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt; and Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, president of the Republic, head of state and chairman of the National Executive Council.

Station Commentary on Banning Firebombs
*SK2002041589 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation
in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 14 Feb 89*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Today I will talk about the increasing voice among the masses of all walks of life which calls for the withdrawal of the bill for the legislation of the law on punishing the use of firebombs.

The masses of all walks of life and the dissident opposition organizations across the country are strongly calling for the immediate withdrawal of the law which legalizes illegality and violence on punishing the use of firebombs which the No Tae-u regime and the DJP passed to suppress the just struggle of the masses of all walks of life and students. The national committee of victims of tear gas canisters on 13 February also issued a statement calling for the withdrawal of the law. This committee of representatives which consists of those wounded from tear gas canisters from 21 regions across the country including Seoul, Kyonggi Province, Pusan, Kwangju, and South Cholla Province issued a statement. The statement asserted that it is intolerable to attempt to ban

the use of firebombs, the people's minimum means of resistance, while allowing the use of tear gas canisters, which killed or crippled numerous students and citizens, including the late student Yi Han-yol. The statement also called for an immediate enactment of a law banning the use of tear gas canisters.

This assertion is very just and reflects the consistent will of all the people who desire independence, democracy, and reunification.

As you know, according to the bill on punishing the use of firebombs which the No Tae-u regime and the DJP illegally passed at the Cabinet meeting on 9 February, those who produce or possess firebombs are subject to a prison term of up to 3 years or to a fine of up to 3 million won; and those who use firebombs are subject to a prison term of up to 10 years. This is an intolerable crime of the military dictatorial group designed to ruthlessly obliterate the just anti-U.S. and antidictatorship struggle for national salvation and the movement for reunifying the fatherland of the masses of all walks of life and the students which are spreading in this land more widely with each passing day by branding them illegal acts.

As for the firebombs, which the No Tae-u ring regards as criminal, our students and people do not throw them because they want to do so. They use firebombs as a minimum means of legitimate self-defense because the No Tae-u ring does not accept the just requests of our students and people but rather fires tear gas canisters at random at those who stage peaceful demonstrations and sit-ins, mobilizing numerous suppressive police and suppressive equipment, wielding police clubs, ruthlessly inflicting violence against them, wounding some of them seriously, crippling them or whisking them away illegally, and even kills them.

The No Tae-u ring raves as if the masses of all walks of life and students habitually commit violence, and even attempts to legislate the fascist evil law called the law on punishing the use of firebombs, thereby scheming to perpetrate an all-out suppression against the people, but it cannot hide the criminal purpose, no matter what tactics it may employ.

Such opposition parties as the PPD and the RDP are also strongly denouncing the legislation of this fascist evil law, describing it as an evil law designed to massively arrest the people, and the National Coalition of the Movement for Democracy and the Nation asserted that the purpose of legislating this law is to obliterate the people's democratization movement, stating that this originates from a heinous scheme to shift the blame for acts of violence onto the democratic forces and to justify the acts of suppression.

If the No Tae-u group had had the slightest desire to realize the democratization of society as it promised, it should not have produced the fascist evil law to obliterate the people's patriotic and nation-loving democratization struggle but should have totally abolished the

notorious National Security Law and other fascist laws and legislated a law on prohibiting the use of tear gas canisters. Nevertheless, the No Tae-u group fabricated a new evil law to obliterate the just movement for independence, democracy, and reunification of the masses of all walks of life and the students and to tide over the crisis in its dictatorial rule.

Therefore, it is a very just demand made by the national committee of the representatives of tear gas canister victims calling for an immediate withdrawal of the law on punishing the use of firebombs illegally fabricated by the No Tae-u group and the legislation of a law on banning the use of tear gas canisters.

The No Tae-u group should not try to find a way out of the crisis by stepping up fascist suppression against the people but rather stop fascist suppression, as consistently demanded by the people, by immediately abolishing all of the evil laws, including the law on punishing the use of firebombs, and step down from power without delay.

South Korea

Official Comments on Upcoming Bush Itinerary *SK1802015389 Seoul YONHAP in English 0145 GMT* *18 Feb 89*

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 18 (YONHAP)—U.S. President George Bush will address the South Korean National Assembly on Korea-U.S. relations shortly after he meets President No Tae-u Feb. 27, a Foreign Ministry official said Saturday.

An agreement on Bush's five-hour visit to Seoul was reached with a White House advance team led by Bob Goodwin, said the official, who demanded anonymity.

"President Bush is also to meet parliamentary leaders and the presidents of the three opposition parties," he said.

Topics for Bush's meeting with No over luncheon are likely to include bilateral trade friction, security cooperation and Seoul's improved ties with the East bloc, he said.

The official said Bush is expected to drop in at the U.S. 8th Army Headquarters in Yongsan, Seoul, and possibly another U.S. camp nearby.

Police Deployed To Block Anti- U.S. Rallies *SK1802030589 Seoul YONHAP in English 0254 GMT* *18 Feb 89*

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 18 (YONHAP)—South Korean police put on a show of force to deter violence Saturday as concern escalated over a series of massive anti-government demonstrations planned to stage with the visit of U.S. President George Bush to Seoul days away.

Beginning with a rally in downtown Seoul Saturday afternoon, dissidents are planning daily rallies in major cities across the nation for the 10-day period leading up to Bush's Feb. 27 visit.

Stunned by violent demonstration by farmers on Feb. 13, police have taken the offensive, labeling all the rallies "illegal" and mobilizing 13,000 riot troopers to block the Saturday's protest in Seoul.

In a statement Saturday, the National Alliance for Democratic Movement (Chonminnyon), a coalition of dissident organizations, said it could not accept Bush's visit because it would ratify the government of president No Tae-u.

Chonminnyon plans nationwide rallies of farmers on Feb. 25, the first anniversary of No's inauguration, while sponsoring protests in six major cities to censure the No government.

The dissident group will also picket the U.S. Embassy and Cultural Center in Seoul on Feb. 27 to protest Bush's visit as well as the appointment of Donald Gregg, a former CIA official, as U.S. ambassador to Seoul.

The National Police Headquarters has instructed local police to block people from attending the rallies and to arrest anyone with firebombs, banners, steel pipes or other paraphernalia for demonstrating.

Police, restrained in their use of tear gas and tough actions unless demonstrations turned violent, swiftly became aggressive after President No scolded them for their actions at Monday's farmers rally.

On Saturday, the Seoul Metropolitan Police deployed 13,000 riot police troops in downtown areas, including 6,000 at the rally site, to block the first of the 11 scheduled protests.

Korean Choice in Relations With U.S. Viewed
SK2002021789 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean
18 Feb 89 p 2

[Editorial: "The Choice We Can Make in Korean-U.S. Relations"]

[Text] Moves that capture our keen attention one after another are recently being undertaken in Korean-U.S. relations. What most forcibly captures our attention and causes concern in us among such moves is the recent attack on the U.S. Cultural Center in Kwangju. Last 16 February, approximately 100 students threw over 100 Molotov cocktails at the center. The attack was the third of its kind in 1989 and the 28th since the beginning of the eighties.

The severity of the situation concerning the U.S. Cultural Center in Kwangju is well expressed in a series of reports which note that the center's shutdown and relocation to a

city suburb was once considered. This view reveals a new appearance of Korean-U.S. relations which would have been inconceivable only a decade ago in the seventies.

With the students shouting anti-U.S. slogans at the top of their voices, Korea and the United States have begun discussing the issue of U.S. troops stationed for some time in South Korea. Until now, the general atmosphere in the United States concerning the issue of withdrawing U.S. troops from South Korea has been such that whereas some American specialists in the private sector on Korean affairs and the U.S. Congress affirmatively referred to the possible withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, the U.S. Administration renewed its commitment to the defense of Korea in response. For example, Scalapino, an American expert on Asian affairs who is also well known in South Korea, said that the position of U.S. troops stationed in South Korea should be reviewed in some form sooner or later. A British military magazine, "JANE'S MILITARY WEEKLY," recently reported that South Korea has already started to strengthen its military forces to prepare for the withdrawal of U.S. troops.

In contrast, Senator Cranston, chairman of the Subcommittee on Asian Affairs under the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee said positively that there can be no withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea as long as there is no progress in North-South talks.

William Clark, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of the State Department for East Asian and Pacific affairs, said that "there will be no change at all in U.S. policy on U.S. troops stationed in South Korea." Since they represent the thinking of the U.S. Administration concerning the issue of troop withdrawal, Clark's words of confirmation capture our attention.

The controversy surrounding the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea is due more to the change in East-West relations that have given rise to the so-called Korea's "northern policy" and the changes that have taken place in South Korea than to the changes in the United States.

So, for the first time since we lost our country to outside forces in the beginning of the 20th century, our country may have reached a point where it will have to make a diplomatic choice of its own and stake its own future on that choice. Now, our country should once again cultivate our long-lost sense of international politics to make a reasonable choice based on our past historical experiences.

One thing that is clear at this juncture is that the balance on the Korean peninsula depends essentially on the balance of power between the two superpowers, namely the United States and the Soviet Union. Therefore, if the balance on the Korean peninsula is broken, our national independence and survival are bound to go through crises and difficulties. This lesson is one taught by

history. By a historical lesson, we mean the tragic experience our people went through, from the end of the 19th century to the early part of the 20th century when our country was lost to outside forces.

As is widely known, it is difficult to deny that the anti-U.S. slogans that are loudly chanted today by the Korean youths are the outcome of the wrong policy of the United States in the past. Commenting on this, U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Clark cited the "Kwangju incident" as one of the compound causes that have given rise to anti-U.S. sentiment in South Korea. This was the first such admission by a high-ranking U.S. Government official. Clark then said he "understands the anti-U.S. sentiment as such."

For the United States to win back the young South Korean people's trust, it should convince them that the United States remains, without fail, a firm supporter of the Korean people who call for democratization.

For our part, we cannot ignore the fact that North Korea has been parroting the call for the withdrawal of U.S. troops whom it invited to come to South Korea in the first place as well as the canceling of the "Team Spirit" exercise. The U.S. troops stationed in South Korea and the "Team Spirit" exercise are something that we ourselves will have to decide and "reconciliation" is possible only when the present balance on the Korean peninsula is recognized.

One thing that Korea and the United States need to do is to get around to rearranging the relations of alliance between them at the level of NATO or the U.S.-Japan Defense Treaty on the understanding that these relations have been established on each other's needs. Also, Korea and the United States must hurry to ease the trade frictions between the two countries.

Rise in Anti-Americanism Considered

SK1802014389 Seoul YONHAP in English 0120 GMT
18 Feb 89

[by Kim Chang-he]

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 18 (YONHAP)—When they waved the hammer and sickle instead of the Stars and Stripes and chanted "U-S-S-R" instead of "U-S-A" in the Olympic stands last fall, South Koreans witnessed the demise of their half-century "myth" of America as an "ally sealed in blood."

The first thing the government told them after the Olympic torch ceased to burn was that it had begun negotiations for relocation of the U.S. Army Headquarters, the most visible symbol of the American commitment to South Korea.

When radical students stormed the U.S. Cultural Center in Kwangju on Jan. 30, it was the 26th attack on the facility since 1980 and the second of the year.

The first thing the South Korean Government did was to issue a statement denouncing the attack in the name of the culture and information minister, the chief government spokesman. This was an unprecedented action.

On the same day, both the U.S. State Department in Washington and its embassy in Seoul were busy denying as "ministerpretation" press reports that their government had decided to temporarily close down the cultural center in Kwangju.

Although the recent wave of anti-Americanism is not the first to hit Korea since the pre-modern Korean army sank the American merchant ship "General Sherman" off the northwest coast 123 years ago, it distinguishes itself from the past sporadic and limited expressions of resentment over U.S. policies.

Journalism students at the prestigious Seoul National University have stridently opposed since earlier this year the appointment of a U.S.-educated professor, demanding instead someone who didn't major in American behaviorism, which they charge has resulted in a lack of critical research into reality.

The professor is still waiting for his appointment to be confirmed, a far cry from the long-held practice, in which degree holders from U.S. schools were highly estimated.

"It is true that I was embarrassed to hear students boldly speak about 'American imperialism' when I first entered the classroom," said a young professor who earned his doctorate in economics in the United States in 1986 after six years of studies there.

"The anti-American sentiment on the campus did not seem to be a temporary phenomenon," he said.

The new wave of anti-American mood also led many top students majoring in social sciences to abandon their graduate studies in the United States.

More than eight out of 10 Korean students going abroad for graduate studies were U.S.-bound until 1980, but the level has dropped below six out of 10 over the last three years, according to an Education Ministry tally.

Radical students contend that the United States, in order to secure a military bridgehead to check the Soviet Union and to protect and expand capitalism, had finagled the establishment of a separate government in South Korea to divide the nation.

Their anti-American logic evolved into the claim that it was the United States that led North Korea to attack the south in 1950, starting the Korean war.

Student activists say the United States initiated armed provocations along the 38th Parallel and pulled its forces out of the South during the one year period before the war in an effort to find an excuse to intensify its anti-communist drive in the South.

A recent seminar of lawmakers belonging to the second largest opposition party, which has appointed itself as spokesman for the middle class, also reflected the anti-American mood widespread in the constituencies.

When a party leader used the term "pro-American" to explain the party's foreign policy, lawmakers showed unexpectedly antagonistic reactions.

One of the sharpest expressions of the anti-American mood in rural Korea came on Feb. 13, when more than 12,000 farmers from across the country staged a massive protest rally in central Seoul.

Following the rally, militant farmers went on a three-hour rampage. When it was over, the streets were littered with the shells of eight burned out cars and more than 100 people had been injured.

The farmers insisted that their "right to live" is threatened by U.S.-pressured agricultural imports.

One of their demands is that the government purchase their unsold red pepper. The government had encouraged tobacco farmers to plant red pepper in connection with its lifting of the import ban on U.S. cigarettes last year, resulting in a glut when harvest time rolled around.

Fueling anti-Americanism is tenacious U.S. trade pressure that began in earnest in the mid-1980s, when South Korea recorded a trade surplus of billions of U.S. dollars with the United States, many analysts agree.

So unbending as to seem "rude" to South Koreans, the pressure for wider opening of Korean markets to U.S. goods and services and for appreciation of the Korean currency has turned anti-American sentiment into a fervent question of national interest.

Pushing its agricultural products so aggressively, as highlighted by the heated diplomatic tug of war over imports of U.S. tobacco and beef, has stirred up anti-American sentiment even among farmers, long the silent quarter of the South Korean population.

Analysts say trade friction between the two countries, coupled with political issues, was decisive in escalating the anti-American mood in South Korea.

Most analysts find the epicenter of anti-Americanism in the May 1980 civil uprising in Kwangju.

A bloody military counterattack that left nearly 200 people dead and thousands of others injured has been suspected by dissident students and politicians as having been conducted with the tacit approval of the United States, which has operational control over South Korean combat forces.

"Kwangju citizens and other South Koreans believed at that time that the United States, as a country that taught us democracy, would help us. The Kwangju incident, however, taught us through experience that the United States is different than we thought," a leading dissident says.

Kim Hyon-chang, sentenced to death for a firebomb attack on the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan in 1981, the first assault on a U.S. facility in South Korea, says, "if the United States had not supported the then newly rising military power group, it would not have to carry this burden today."

"As long as the United States maintains its attitude, anti-American sentiment will be organized. The sentiment is still a mood not an 'ism,' but it is up to the United States to prevent it from developing into an 'ism,'" he says.

Kim recalls that he surprised all the South Koreans with his attack on the Cultural Center, and even the political dissidents, including activist students, would not support it.

"The substance of the problem is not a legal issue like the U.S. operational control over South Korean troops," Cho Se-hyong, a lawmaker of the leading opposition Party for Peace and Democracy, says.

"It all began when the United States helped Chon Tu-hwan take power, ignoring the call of Kwangju citizens for help from the symbol of human rights and democracy, for America to be middleman between them and the martial law forces," Cho says with bitterness.

Both Kim and Cho, as well as many political analysts, agree that the Kwangju incident was only a trigger, however, and that anti-American sentiment had been conceived at the beginning of the "special" relationship between South Korea and the United States.

"Although there has been no change in the last 100 years, with the foreign policy goal of the United States being its own national security and interests through consolidation of the status quo, we have held on to the illusion that the United States will help other countries build democracy," Cho says.

"The United States made use of the illusion in subtle ways: insisting that the U.S. forces are stationed here for the freedom of South Korea, instead of admitting that they are here for mutual interest," he says. "The Kwangju incident simply triggered collapse of a myth."

Bilateral Security Ties With U.S. Reviewed
SK1902012689 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 19 Feb 89 p 8

[Editorial: "Seoul-Washington Security Ties"]

[Text] In the years ahead, America will find itself giving more priority to its East Asia diplomatic policy—the northeastern part in particular—if it does not wish to watch its power in the Asian-Pacific region ebb.

U.S. President George Bush's journey to Tokyo, Beijing and Seoul this week, his first overseas tour as president, is testimony to Washington's increasing interest in the Asian basin of the Pacific. Needless to say, this is to advance America's interests in the coming Pacific century.

America, however, will face new challenges arising from a radical transformation being shaped in the region. Unparalleled economic buildup has replaced the devastation left by World War II and the Korean War. New aspirations and rising self-esteem are a quite natural phenomenon.

Making all this more delicate is the Soviet's venture for political influence which has led to a Sino-Soviet thaw—a change from the past polarization in East Asia. Northeast Asia remains the pivot of the converging interests of the four major powers.

The Korean peninsula is the focal point of such geostrategic convergence. Many of numerous conflicts here have been attributed to that geopolitical importance. Now, despite the changing facade in the region, the fundamental value of such geostrategic position remains little changed. In a sense, awareness of this will help keep the region stable during the coming changes.

In hindsight, America either was unaware of or ignored the geostrategic importance of south Korea before the outbreak of the Korean War. It maintained an equivocal attitude in its resolve to defend south Korea, thus unwittingly tempting the Communist north to invade the south. The cost America paid to help repel the northern invaders was unimaginably higher than it would have been otherwise.

Thus, it was north Korea which invited the American troops back after they had withdrawn from Korea the year before the Korean War. The role of the U.S. military presence here in deterring renewed aggression from the north is undoubted and should be viewed from the standpoint of maintaining regional stability.

These days, demand for U.S. troop pullout is heard both at home and in the United States. American opponents of the U.S. military presence here cite anti-Americanism in south Korea as one reason. It may be too much to expect those Americans to remain indifferent to anti-American shouts frequently accompanied by attacks on U.S. establishments. Indeed, until a few years ago, south Korea was, perhaps,

the only country on earth where no "Yankee-go-home" was heard. At that time, relations between Seoul and Washington seemed outwardly euphoric. Under such circumstances, few thought about possible impediments to such a euphoric relationship. In retrospect, more care should have been taken to avoid attitudes and actions that might lead to anti-American sentiments.

Korea is no longer what it was decades ago. Especially in the eyes of our young people who did not experience the Korean War. Korea is an industrialized country ranking among the 10 top trading countries in the world. The Olympic Games were most successfully hosted by Seoul last year. Democratic reforms are vigorously in progress. Even the Soviet Union and China do not hesitate to offer joint ventures with Korea for our capital and technology. All this is enough to give them a due sense of self-esteem. Naturally, they demand enhanced sense of national identity, expecting their country to play an active role independent from foreign pressures, not the role which resulted in humiliating national tragedy at the turn of the century.

Now is the time for us to adjust our amicable relations with America to the realistic requirements. We need to ponder what should be redressed in putting the Seoul-Washington ties on a logical, enduring, and above all amicable footing in a genuine partnership. Neither side can afford to be narrow-minded.

Our young people need to take a balanced perspective in viewing America. The emotional repercussions from their simple dislike are not good for the nation which must cope with various challenges in the world community to promote its interests.

The U.S. troops, along with serving their global strategy, serve our security purpose. Their deterrence shield allows us to invest more in our peace-time efforts. Given the geostrategic position of south Korea, our security is required from a global perspective.

Sen. Alan Cranston, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's Asia subcommittee, voiced his opposition to premature U.S. forces withdrawal from Korea from the standpoint of Washington's initiatives in the Pacific era. He thus echoed the thinking of the U.S. administration in practical terms.

Any ambiguity, when it comes to the matter of joint security needed by both sides, could be damaging. Insofar as this is taken for granted, the question of security should never be made the butt of political leverage.

RDP Lawmaker Seeks Land Used by U.S. Forces
SK1702013489 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 17 Feb 89 pp 2, 3

[By staff reporter Yi Song-yol: "Rep. Chong Won Lawsuit, But Still Denied His Land. Defense Ministry Appeals Case"]

[Text] Last December an opposition lawmaker won a rare lawsuit but has not yet gotten back his 8,000-pyong (2,400-sq.-meter) plot of land in Seoul's Hannam-tong

from the Defense Ministry, and from the U.S. Forces Korea who have been using it as a baseball field and a parking lot.

The Defense Ministry, instead of yielding to the court ruling, has absurdly appealed the case, complained Rep. Chong Chae-mun of the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] yesterday.

Chong petitioned the Defense Ministry and the U.S. Forces Korea for the return of the land now worth about 30 billion won which was requisitioned during the Korean War by the government.

"At first, the ministry had promised to return the land to me only when the U.S. troops withdraw, but even when the American troops, which occupied the land involved withdrew at the time of the Carter administration, they didn't keep their promise," Chong told THE KOREA HERALD.

He said the U.S. forces, users of the land, replied they need an official request from the Korean Defense Ministry to turn the land over.

The only son of former opposition lawmaker Chong Hae-yong, he said he knew why the government has given him a hard time: "That's simply because my father and I have been in yadang (opposition parties)."

Chong, 52, said some U.S. Army officers and legislators "shook their heads describing it as complete nonsense" after hearing the story.

In addition to the Hannam-tong real estate, the Chongs have filed a lawsuit against the government for the return of one billion won worth of assets illegally seized of in 1980 by the then military junta led by Gen. Chon Tu-hwan.

"At that time, my father and seven other opposition lawmakers were taken by the Defense Security Command and were forced to resign as lawmakers and then 'donate' their properties," Chong bitterly recalled.

"They were beaten black and blue. I was brought in to persuade my father to give up his parliamentary membership and private properties. We were both eventually forced to sign a false note of agreement," Chong said.

Chong said he will have to close one of his two companies this month, because of "haunting and long-time oppression by the regimes in power."

Chong took the floor at the National Assembly interpellation session Wednesday. He didn't mention his private matters.

Instead, the chairman of the RDP's Foreign Affairs Committee stressed the need to maintain good relations with the United States and other allies.

"If we neglect the importance of relations with the United States, the EC and other allies, what can we garner through a premature northern policy?" Chong warned.

He expressed concern about recent anti-U.S. sentiments among some youths, and the exaggerated reflection of that sentiment in the United States.

"Familiarity often breeds indifference, not to mention contempt, but it goes without saying that good relations with the United States are crucial to the nation.

"Of course, we want an equal and balanced partnership," Chong noted.

As for the proposed relocation of the U.S. forces Yong-san compound, he said he hoped the U.S. side will announce that they are willing to move the compound from central Seoul "to help ease Seoul's traffic problem," not because of pressure from anti-U.S. slogans.

He said we must not make light of the \$100-billion export market in the ally countries, including the United States.

"Northern Policy is all right, but we must not lose the allied market," he pointed out.

He didn't forget to praise the diplomatic result RDP leader Kim Yong-sam harvested during his recent visit to Tokyo at the invitation of the Japan Socialist Party.

"The improved relationship between the RDP and the JSP has several implications and would certainly serve for the reduced tension in the Korean peninsula and help improve inter-Korea contacts," Chong noted.

He estimated Kim's diplomacy as "an example of supra-partisan diplomacy" which will lead to balanced relations between governments and political parties of the two countries.

He also noted that the RDP has virtually established a dialogue channel with Moscow, Beijing and Pyongyang by normalizing relationships with the JSP.

Armed Forces Considers Move From Seoul
SK1902013189 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
19 Feb 89 p 1

[By correspondent Chong Hun]

[Text] Tokyo—The SANKEI SHIMBUN reported Friday that South Korea is very likely to relocate its Army and Air Force headquarters from Seoul to the vicinity of Taejon, south of the capital in July or August this year.

The headquarters of the binational ROK-U.S. Combined Force, Command (ROK-U.S. CFC) will also be relocated to the suburbs of Taejon from Seoul in the near future, the leading Japanese financial daily said, quoting highly-placed military sources in Seoul.

The paper made a cautious analysis that relocation of South Korea's major Armed Forces headquarters would have significant impacts upon the military situations on the Korean peninsula, pointing out that the projected relocation program stemmed from the farsighted defense strategic perspective that Seoul is located very close to the Demilitarized Zone.

South Korea seemed to have mapped out the relocation scheme, SANKEI added, taking into consideration removal of the U.S. Forces Command to the outside of Seoul and possible pullout of the U.S. troops from the southern half of the peninsula.

The Japanese financial daily revealed that the Seoul government started to formulate the relocation program late last year.

Construction of the military installations and facilities for the projected relocation is underway in Nonsan near Taejon, said the paper.

SANKEI reported that Seoul and Washington have since held talks on relocation of the U.S. Forces Command from Seoul to a place outside the capital city.

But South Korea and the U.S. have yet to settle the issue of the sharing the cost for relocation of the American military installations and facilities, added the paper.

The daily also pointed out that Minister of National defense Yi Sang-hun raised the possibility of early relocation of the major military commands, recalling that the minister told a National Assembly session on Wednesday that the ministry made a close review of the relocation plan.

U.S. Cigarette Makers Plan Outlets in Seoul

SK2002054489 Seoul YONHAP in English 0537 GMT
20 Feb 89

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 20 (YONHAP)—U.S. cigarette makers plan to open their own wholesale outlets in Seoul to boost sales, Finance Ministry officials said Monday.

Philip Morris Inc. and R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. are awaiting permission to set up companies to import and wholesale their cigarettes. The two companies will invest 300,000 U.S. dollars in the planned firms.

A third U.S. company, Brown and Williamson Ltd., is expected to follow suit.

Under regulations enacted last October, foreign cigarettes, pharmaceutical, cosmetics and trading firms can set up wholly owned companies here without tie-ups with Korean firms.

U.S. companies have sold their cigarettes through local sales agents since the Korean market was opened last year amid Korean-U.S. trade strains. Until that time, the government monopolized the manufacture and sale of cigarettes.

The monthly market share of U.S. cigarettes averaged 1.45 percent at the end of 1988.

North Official Invited to Road Conference

SK2002130389 Seoul YONHAP in English 1300 GMT
20 Feb 89

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 20 (YONHAP)—The head of (South) Korea Highway Corporation, Yun Tae-kyun, will invite his North Korean counterpart Sin Pong-un to attend the 11th general meeting of the International Road Federation (IRF), held in Seoul from April 16-21.

Sin Pong-un, if the invitation is realized, will be the first North Korean businessman to visit Seoul. The South's tycoon Chong Chu-yong, founder and honorary chairman of Hyundai Business Group, visited the North late in January at the invitation of Ho Tam, a senior North Korean official of the Workers Party.

A spokesman for the Trade and Industry Ministry in Seoul said Monday that the government has approved an application for the invitation filed by the state-run company in a move to promote inter-Korean exchanges and to step up cooperation between the two Koreas.

The South and North joined the federation in 1975 and 1981, respectively, which is represented by 400 highway-related organizations from 81 countries.

Government Not To Oppose Ties With North by Allies

SK2102020789 Seoul YONHAP in English 0156 GMT
21 Feb 89

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 21 (YONHAP)—South Korea will not oppose its allies establishing diplomatic relations with communist North Korea, Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung said Monday.

He told the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee that his government is ready to cooperate for the improvement of relations between North Korea and countries friendly to Seoul.

Denying any opposition to Thailand's move to allow North Korea to set up an embassy in Bangkok, Choe said, "We no longer employ such a policy. We are willing to support, if necessary, the improvement of relations between our friends and North Korea."

Meanwhile, a senior Energy and Resources Ministry official hinted that 20,000 tons of North Korean coal may be returned for breach of contract by North Korea.

Yun Su-kil, the ministry's chief policy planner, told the Assembly's Energy-Resources Committee that the anthracite, imported by Hyosung Corp. earlier this month, was not lump, as indicated in the contract, but pulverized, which is not needed and so may be returned.

Yun was pressed by committee members to explain why no claim has been filed against North Korea for breaching the contract.

Meanwhile, Defense Minister Yi Sang-hun denied any possibility of redeploying combat facilities close to the northeastern front line in connection with the proposed joint development of a scenic North Korean mountain.

He told the Defense Committee, "We've never considered rearranging the deployment of combat facilities in the Chollwon region and the eastern coastal area since those were the key attack corridors for North Korean invaders during the June 25 (Korean) war."

Reduction of the service period for enlisted men, the defense minister said, is difficult at the present moment because of the imbalance of demand and supply of troop strength.

Talks Urged With North Before Chong 2d Trip
SK2002024189 Seoul YONHAP in English 0231 GMT 20 Feb 89

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 20 (YONHAP)—The government plans to ask North Korea to hold economic talks before Hyundai founder Chong Chu-yong makes his second visit to Pyongyang April 20.

An agreement between Chong and North Korea on the joint development of Mt. Kumgang has prompted the South to consider inter-Korean government-level talks, a senior government official said Monday.

Relevant ministers meeting Saturday decided to propose the talks to support Chong's agreement, he said.

Participants included the director of the Agency for National Security Planning, and the foreign, education, unification and commerce and industry ministers.

The talks would touch on overall economic exchanges, including the Mt. Kumgang project and joint development of natural resources and joint-venture projects in fishing in North Korea, the official added.

The government will also propose setting up an inter-Korean economic joint committee at the talks and discuss concluding an agreement on economic exchanges.

Kim Tae-chung Returns From European Tour
SK1602124289 Seoul YONHAP in English 1232 GMT 16 Feb 89

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 16 (YONHAP)—Kim Tae-Chung, president of Korea's main opposition Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD), returned home Thursday after his two-week private tour of five European nations.

He visited Sweden, Italy, the Vatican City, the Netherlands and Hungary.

Meanwhile, the opposition leader reportedly called for, in an interview with a Hungarian daily NEPSZABAD-SAG before his departure from Budapest, concerted efforts by China, the Soviet Union, Japan and the United States to settle peace in the Korean peninsula.

"If the North and South could reach a reconciliation assisted by the four powers, we would no longer need the American military presence in the South," he said in the interview.

Kim also said that he was looking for new ways to expand cooperation between Hungary and South Korea. The PPD president stressed the reinforcement of relations between the two nations is not directed at a diplomatic isolation of North Korea.

He was the first political leader to visit Budapest after South Korea established full diplomatic relations with Hungary on Feb. 1.

Riot Police Clash With Demonstrators
SK1902014589 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Feb 89 p 3

[Text] Truncheon-wielding riot police engaged in pitched street battles with militant students and dissidents who made desperate attempts to stage anti-government rallies in Seoul yesterday.

Police hauled away roughly 100 students and dissidents in connection with the violent demonstration.

Hundreds of radical student activists and outspoken dissidents tried unsuccessfully to hold an anti-government rally at Taehak-ro street at Tongsung-tong in downtown Seoul at 3 p.m. yesterday.

The rally on Taehak-ro was planned and sponsored by student and dissident organizations including the Federation of Seoul Student Councils, the National Alliance for Democratic Movement and the Headquarters of the People's Movement.

About a 13,000-strong riot police force was posted on Taehak-ro, Chong-ro and Ulchi-ro street, Myongdong and the Seoul Railroad Station area to quell the anti-government demonstrations.

The students and dissidents fought riot police with stones, petrol bombs and wooden chips, yelling "down with President No Tae-u and his government."

The outnumbered students and dissidents retreated from Taehak-ro to back roads in groups, shouting various anti-government slogans.

Eyewitnesses said they demanded that President No step down from power immediately, bearing responsibility for the bloody May 1980 Kwangju uprising and irregularities perpetrated during the Fifth Republic.

But, a group of radical dissident leaders including Paek Ki-wan and Kye Hun-che marched to the Midopa Department Store near the Westin Chosun Hotel, followed by roughly 400 students and dissidents.

Law-enforcement authorities, meanwhile, decided to block all rallies and demonstrations by force.

Student and dissident organizations such as the Federation of Seoul Student Councils and the National Alliance for Democratic Movement plan large-scale anti-government rallies and demonstrations in Seoul and other major cities in the country for 10 days between Feb. 18 and 27.

But clashes between police and the students are sure to occur as student and dissident organizations are determined to hold the rallies under any situations.

The organizations have scheduled mammoth rallies and demonstrations, particularly, on Feb. 25 and 27 on the occasion of the first anniversary of President No's inauguration.

Wearing combat fatigues and visored helmets, a large riot police force also fought a running battle with groups of students and dissidents at Yonsei University in the western section of the capital yesterday afternoon.

Further Report

SK1802143089 Seoul Television Service in Korean
1200 GMT 18 Feb 89

[Excerpts] The citizens' rally, which was expected to take place today at Taehak-ro, Tongsung-dong in Seoul, by the Seoul Federation of Movement for Democracy [Sominnyon], the Seoul District Federation of General Student Councils [Sochongnyon], and dissident groups and students, was frustrated by a police crackdown. But some students and citizens, who had gathered to participate in the rally, waged sporadic demonstrations in front of Pogoda Park and around Chong-ro 3 ka.

Reporter Paek Song-ki reports on this:

[Begin recording] About 13,000 riot policemen were deployed in concentrated forces around Taehak-ro, in the Tongsung-dong area of Seoul, where Sominnyon, Sochongnyon, and dissident groups and students were expected to hold a big demonstration, from 1400 this afternoon, 1 hour before the rally; they blocked students and citizens who were heading for the rally meeting place.

The police regarded today's rally as illegal and deployed their forces at the expected rally places: Chongro, Ulchi-ro, and Myongdong. [passage omitted]

The police detained about 500 students and citizens who were going to the expected rally place carrying firebombs and speakers. They were taken to Songdong Police Station, Tongdaemun Police Station, and six other police stations in the city, and are being investigated. [passage omitted]

Because of the difficulty of approaching Taehak-ro, about 1,000 students and citizens waged small sporadic demonstrations. At approximately 1530 this afternoon,

about 150 persons marched from Chong-ro 3 ka toward Pagoda Park chanting slogans, but the police dispersed them by firing tear gas canisters. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Two Sentenced for Anti-RDP Violence

SK1902012189 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 19 Feb 89 p 3

[Text] Two men were sentenced to four years in prison for their involvement in the disruption of inaugural rallies of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] in 1987.

They are Kim Yong-nam, a "political gangster" also known as "Yong Pal" and Yi Chong-hui, an aide to former lawmaker Yi Taek-hui.

The ex-lawmaker was also arrested recently for his role in the "political violence."

Four others, including a member of the now-defunct New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), drew one-and-a-half-year jail terms in connection with the case yesterday.

1,000 Workers Clash at Hyundai Shipyard

SK1902012389 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 19 Feb p 3

[Text] Ulsan, Kyongsangnam-to—About 1,000 shipyard workers of Hyundai Heavy Industries Co. clashed with other workers who attempted to prevent them from entering the shipyard.

More than 30 workers from both sides were injured in the scuffle and hospitalized.

Workers opposed to work resumption sealed off the five entrances to the shipyard for about three hours from 6:30 a.m. yesterday to obstruct workers from reporting to work.

A 21-year-old white-collar employee, Kim Myong-suk, was seriously injured when several workers threw tin cans at her. She will need three months of medical treatment, doctors said.

Around 10 a.m., about 1,000 hardline unionists left the shipyard and converged on a gymnasium to discuss organizing a group of 800 workers who will go up to Seoul to stage a demonstration against management.

This cleared the way for thousands of workers to enter the shipyard.

A Hyundai spokesman said approximately 7,500 employees resumed work yesterday, which is about 35 percent of Hyundai Heavy Industries' total work force of 20,000.

Later in the evening, union president So Pong-su and labor officials were to meet with those opposing work resumption led by union vice president Yi Won-kon to discuss ways to end the labor dispute which started last Dec. 12.

The shipyard resumed limited operations on Feb. 11.

Goldstar Cable Workers Walk Off Job

SK1902012589 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 19 Feb 89 p 3

[Text] Kumi, Kyongsangbuk-to—Workers at Goldstar Cable Co.'s plant here walked off the job yesterday to press their demand for early signing of a collective bargaining agreement.

About 1,200 workers came to the plant, but refused to work from 9 a.m. Most of the workers returned home yesterday afternoon.

Last Thursday, 92 percent of the 1,105 unionized workers voted to start collective action in pursuit of an early collective bargaining agreement.

Police Continue Yoido Demonstration Probe

SK1902011989 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 19 Feb 89 p 3

[Text] Police continued to investigate a farmers' leader and others suspected of playing a leading role in the violent demonstration on Yoido last Monday.

Yun Chi-yong, a vice chairman of the "committee for abolishing the irrigation tax," was caught by police Friday.

Yun, according to investigators, said he helped organize the farmers' rally, but had nothing to do with the demonstration by more than 10,000 farmers, who burned cars and buildings. More than 100 people were injured in the two-hour riot.

Yun is one of the four key members of dissident groups who were being sought by police in connection with the riot.

Yun was quoted as saying that the rally organizing committee did not get any financial support from outside.

Funds for the rally were raised by local chapters and relayed to the organizing committee, Yun, the alleged head of the organizing committee, was quoted as saying.

Yun, 50, of Haenam-kun, Chollanam-to, was apprehended by investigators Friday night at a Seoul apartment of one of his relatives after a nationwide search.

Yun said he ordered the production of placards, bamboo spears and other materials used in the demonstration.

He was also quoted as saying that the organizing committee decided to ask several dissident organizations to join the rally in the two preparatory meetings held in Taejon last month.

The organizations include Chonminnyon, the Coalition for a National Democratic Movement, and Sochongnyon, a group of radical students in Seoul.

The organizing committee also asked the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy to help pay for a "broadcasting vehicle."

Investigators said Yun and 15 other suspects are likely to face formal charges today, in addition to the two protesters already arrested.

The 15 are now in the custody of Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau after going through preliminary investigation by their respective local authorities.

They are among the 77 farmers who have been under interrogation in connection with the riot.

Further on Protest Probe

SK2102013889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
21 Feb 89 p 2

[Text] Over the weekend, prosecutors arrested four organizers of the violent farmers' violent protest on Feb. 13 on charges of violating the Law on Assembly and Demonstrations.

The four arrested, who allegedly organized the massive rally calling for government's farm policy reform, are Yun Chi-yong, 50, vice chairman of an irrigation tax-boycotting group, Yi Yong-sop, 49, Chong Su-il, 46, and Cha song-nam, 31.

However, prosecutors failed to receive warrants for Kim Chong-sok, 36, and Kim Ki-chong, 36, who were among 15 farmers interrogated over the weekend and classified rally organizers and masterminds of the violence by the Seoul District Prosecutors' Office.

Prosecutors have put seven farmers, including the three earlier arrested on charges of violence at the rally, under arrest as of yesterday.

While the probe is still centering on the alleged connections of dissident groups and radical students with militant farmers, prosecutors have not gained any convincing evidence that proves dissidents and students pulled strings behind the scene.

According to prosecutors, it was not farmers, but students belonging to Sochongnyon (Federation of Seoul Student Councils) who prepared fire-bombs for the rally.

Yim Chong-sok, a Hanyang University student, who is concurrently acting chairman of the radical student group Sochongnyon, made a speech at the rally, said the sources.

Prosecutors, however, believe that Chonminnyon (National Alliance for Democratic Movement), was partly responsible for the mobilization of ralliers and the violence.

The largest dissident group decided late January to co-host the Yoido rally with farmers' groups to oppose the irrigation tax and to demand the government' purchase of more red peppers, said prosecutors.

Burma

'Special Delegation' From Thailand Arrives

BK2002152189 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 20 Feb 89

[Text] A special delegation of the prime minister of Thailand, led by Mr (Praphat Kotasutu), chairman of the special committee on antismuggling activities in agriculture, forests, and mineral products, arrived in Rangoon by air this evening.

The Thai prime minister's special delegation was met at the airport by Mr. Thongchan Chotikasathian, ambassador of Thailand; U Hla Pe, managing director of the Timber Corporation; U Hla Moe, adviser, Ministry of Agriculture and Forests; U Maung Maung Bo, director general, Planning and Statistics Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Forests; U Ba Thwin, director general, Forest Department; U Tin Maung Myint, director general, Planning and Statistics Department, Ministry of Livestock Breeding and Fisheries; U Han Tun, managing director, Fishery Corporation; U Aung Kyi, director, Economic Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and officials of the Thai Embassy.

The Thai prime minister's special delegation consists of 14 members including Mr Phisan Mulasatsathon, Ministry of Interior permanent secretary; General (Kraicharn Rojasena), No 1 Military Region chief of general staff; and Mr (Ransathrawit Kongs), Ministry of Commerce inspector general.

The special delegation will stay in Burma until 23 February.

Article Urges Controlling Secrets, Rumors

BK1902072389 Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S
DAILY in English 31 Jan 89 p 8

[Article by Than Htike Aung entitled: "Keep Official Secrets and Prevent Rumours]

[Excerpts] The State Law and Order Restoration Council issued its Declaration No 1/88 on 18-9-88 in order to timely arrest and take control of the deterioration of all aspects of life in the whole of the State. The Declaration No 1/88 states that in order to timely arrest and take control of the deterioration of all aspects of life in the whole of the State, the Tatmadaw [Defense Forces] has assumed all the powers of the State from today to carry out the following tasks in the interests of all the people:

- (a) to ensure the rule of law as well as prevalence of peace and tranquillity;
- (b) to provide secure and smooth transportation;
- (c) to strive for better conditions of food, clothing and shelter of the people and to render assistance to the private sector and the co-operatives to do so and
- (d) to hold the multi-party general elections when the above-mentioned tasks have been accomplished.

The immediate tasks are now being fully carried out and the role of the respective services organizations doing their respective work conscientiously, truthfully, sincerely and to the best of their physical and mental abilities at the mills, factories, offices and departments is very important in this regard.

It is necessary for the services personnel to act, behave, deal with others and do their work strictly abiding by the laws, by-laws, rules and regulations for the the services personnel.

Ingratitude does not pay

There is also the need for them never to forget that they owe a lot to the State which has fed them. It is believed that one and all will have heard fables, Jataka [past lives of Buddha] stories and folk tales which tell us the stories of how people or other creatures met with all sorts of hardships, difficulties and dangers and even death for their being ungrateful or for endangering those to which they owed a lot of gratitude. However, it is often heard that some services personnel serving at the State-owned mills, factories, offices and departments are deviating from the right path instead of being loyal to the State. They are trying to cause set-backs to the State. They are undermining the various tasks being undertaken in the State. Pretending to be loyal to the State, they are, in fact, trying by various means, to cause disintegration of the nation-building tasks being undertaken. It is heard that some services personnel take every opportunity to criticize and slander the nation-building tasks saying such things as if they were telling jokes. There are also those who are doing all they can to cause instability of commodity prices as they do not want success to be achieved by the organizations of the State at different levels that are making their all-out efforts for better conditions of food, clothing and shelter of the people. They are spreading all kinds of rumours to sow suspicions and mistrust among the people. There are also some who inform the external and internal destructive elements as well as foreign countries the security measures taken at the mills and factories and departments. There are also those who long for the aunt over the shoulders of the mother [old Burmese saying describing misplaced loyalty].

Malicious acts

I would like to present some of the extracts from laws to warn all those concerned to stop their malicious acts. Whoever brings an attempt to bring into hatred or contempt or excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards the Government of the State shall be, under Section 124 (A) of the Penal Code, punished with transportation for life or any shorter term, to which fine may be added, or with imprisonment which may extend to three years, to which fine may be added, or with fine.

Whoever commits an offence or spreads a false news item or a rumour to excite disaffection, to break disciplinary rules, to be disloyal to the State and to disrupt

discharge of duties of the service personnel; whoever does an act with intent to cause alarm among the people; whoever commits an offence with intent to cause disintegration of the moral character of the people using methods that cause harm to the security, the law and order and rehabilitation of the State; whoever commits an offence that harms in one way or another the maintenance of the worksite discipline and morale of a services personnel all whoever commits an offence that to cause a military personnel or a service personnel to go against the rules and regulations, to be disloyal, to state a revolt or to discard duties shall be sentenced up to seven years' imprisonment under section 5 of the Emergency Provision Act of 1950.

Official Secrets Act It has been learnt that some are carrying out espionage work in collaboration with the above-ground and underground insurgents and destructive elements as well as with the foreign and local periodicals with intent to cause disintegration to the nation-building tasks being undertaken. [passage omitted]

Secret document It is learnt that there are cases where persons who have in their possessions or control any secret official code or password or secret document or information which is to be classified "prohibited" and kept secretly are wilfully communicating it to internal and external destructive elements. [passage omitted]

Action to be taken

I write these things with true cetana (goodwill) for personnel from various services organizations to realize that action will be taken against them in accordance with civil service rules and regulations concerned and even under the provisions of the law if they violate the laws, by-laws, civil service rules and regulations and directives prescribed and issued by the State; are disloyal to the State; spread false rumours and wilfully and secretly make contact with internal and external enemies.

Editorial Notes Efforts To Ensure Rice Supplies

BK1802133289 Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 31 Jan 89 p 6

[Editorial: "To Check Selfish Attempts"]

[Text] The State Law and Order Restoration Council spares no effort in ensuring smooth flow of rice supplies in order to bring down the price of rice, the staple food in the country. Measures include utilization of public transport facilities, distribution of fuel oil to private land and rivering transport, consultations with private merchants and formation of supervision committees with merchants as members.

At the same time the State has been purchasing paddy at the considerably reduced rate of 12 or 13 baskets per acre from farmers. It is doing so in spite of the fact that the

overall paddy output this year has been encouraging. Up to 26 January, a total of 60.4 million baskets of paddy was bought against the target of about 120 million baskets.

While the departments concerned are purchasing paddy the State has been supplying rice to the respective regions to fulfill the needs of the people. In the process, it makes use of private transport facilities as well. However, there have been hindrances. For instance, altogether over 83,000 bags of rice were transported in 42 schooners from Rangoon Division to Tenasserim Division between 22 October 1988 and 9 January 1989 under the joint sponsorship of the Rangoon Division Law and Order Restoration Council and the Tenasserim Division Law and Order Restoration Council and according to the submission of the merchants.

However, only 42,623 bags of rice, about half of the shipment, carried in 26 schooners arrived Tenasserim Division up to 3 January 1989. It is apparent that the remaining rice carried in 16 schooners may have been smuggled out of the country. It is inevitable that people of the region concerned will have to pay for the staple food more than it is meant to be.

Free trade and commerce has been allowed throughout the country. But this does not necessarily mean that merchants can do business at the expense of the welfare of the indigenous people. All attempts to hinder the on-going process of fulfilling people's basic needs must be checked.

Cambodia

Indochinese Foreign Ministers Meeting Ends

Statement Issued

BK1702161189 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 17 Feb 89

["Joint Statement of the Conference of Cambodian, Lao, and Vietnamese Foreign Ministers on 17 February 1989," held in Phnom Penh—read by announcer]

[Text] 1. The conference of the foreign ministers of the PRK, the Laos People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], and the SRV was held on 17 February 1989 in Phnom Penh, capital of the PRK. The three ministers warmly welcomed the great successes scored by the Cambodian people in every field and also expressed happiness at the progress of the efforts to find a political solution to the Cambodian problem and that of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

2. The results achieved at the first Jakarta informal [JIM I] meeting in July 1988 broke the deadlock of the Cambodian problem, which has gone on for the past 9 years, and paved the way for a solution to this problem. This meeting in the end led to [words indistinct] the two key issues of this solution, namely the withdrawal of

Vietnamese forces from Cambodia and the prevention of a return by the Pol Pot regime along with the end of outside military assistance and interference in Cambodia. The first Jakarta informal meeting, JIM 1, [words indistinct] from confrontation to negotiations in Southeast Asia. This is a new development in the relations between various countries in this region. World opinion has already assessed the results of JIM 1.

3. Since JIM 1 major changes have taken place in the situation in the world and in the region, including in Cambodia. The political essence of the Cambodian problem has basically changed due to the concrete withdrawal of three fourths of the Vietnamese volunteer troops and the announcement of a date for the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops not later than the end of September 1989 within the framework of a political solution. Therefore, the Vietnamese volunteer forces are no longer a major issue. On the contrary, the outstanding issue that has profoundly attracted the attention of world opinion is the prevention of the return of genocide in Cambodia, along with an eventual civil war, provoked by the Khmer Rouge. The celebration of the 10th anniversary clearly reflects the [word indistinct] and the increasing stability of the PRK which is in control of the entire land.

Adhering to a policy of peace and national reconciliation, the PRK has seen its prestige soaring higher in the international arena while the opposing Cambodian groups are experiencing gradual weakening and serious division. They have no popular bases inside the country and have gradually lost support outside the country. Without any consideration to the real situation in Cambodia, these opposing groups have put forth unrealistic proposals aimed at dissolving the PRK through plundering three fourths of the power in Cambodia to win a decisive edge for their groups, something they have failed to achieve in the past 10 years. Previously, obstacles in Southeast Asia hindering a political solution to the Cambodian problem and the normalization of relations between countries in the region were quite clear. Currently, the relations between countries in the region have greatly and rapidly changed, between Vietnam and China, Laos and China, Vietnam and Laos, and between other ASEAN countries, particularly between Thailand, the PRK, Laos, and Vietnam.

This reflects a favorable view for creating new relations in Southeast Asia and has been carefully noted by countries in the region in their search for an appropriate solution to their own problems. It is evident that the progress of a political solution to the Cambodian problem has positively influenced the creation of a peaceful, neutral, and cooperative Southeast Asia. Conversely, the development of relations among countries in the region and [words indistinct] and promoting the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem.

4. Faced with this new and highly favorable situation, which is also the great aspiration of the people in Southeast Asia, the second Jakarta informal meeting, JIM 2, should

fulfill its historic role for the Cambodian people and other people in the region. Public opinion in and outside the region hopes that JIM 2 will achieve results. The parties which attended JIM 1 and contributed to its success, ought to show their responsible and constructive attitude to positively contribute to the success of JIM 2. Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam hope that Indonesia, which has made appropriate contributions to the success of JIM 1, will do its best to contribute to the success of JIM 2. The three countries unanimously agree that JIM 2 should primarily find concrete measures to solve the key issues, namely the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and the prevention of the return of the Pol Pot genocidal regime. Attempts to deviate from the adoption of concrete measures [words indistinct] already unanimously agreed upon, will bring a regrettable failure. The three foreign ministers express the desire to move toward achieving a common solution to the Cambodian problem and to creating a zone of peace and stability in South Asia.

A (?key) solution to the Cambodian problem includes international and internal aspects. Countries [words indistinct] Cambodian parties will solve the international aspect. Currently, the international aspect of the Cambodian problem has reached an agreement on various basic issues: respect for Cambodia's neutrality and nonalignment; the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops should go hand in hand with the end of all military assistance to various Cambodian parties; the nonreturn of the Pol Pot regime, guilty of genocidal crimes; the prevention of a civil war; an international control mechanism; and an international conference.

On the internal aspect, people should respect the principle that Cambodia's internal affairs should be solved by the Cambodian people themselves without outside interference. JIM 2 should be successfully ended with an agreement on the international aspect of the Cambodian problem and the creation of a peaceful and stable Southeast Asia. Because the internal aspect of the Cambodian problem has not yet been solved, one should not let the differences between concerned Cambodian parties lead to JIM 2's failure.

5. By firmly adhering to the principle contained in the joint statement adopted by Vietnam and Indonesia on 29 July 1987 in Ho Chi Minh City as well as in the agreement reached at JIM 1 in July 1988, the PRK, the LPDR, and the SRV will do all they can to cooperate with all the parties attending JIM 2 to ensure the success of this meeting to respond to the interests and just aspirations of the Cambodian people and the people in countries in the region in conformity with the interests of peace and progress in the world.

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 17 February 1989

Delegations Leave for Jakarta

BK1802052689 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 18 Feb 89

[Text] After successfully concluding the foreign ministers conference of the three Indochinese countries, the PRK delegation headed by Comrade Hun Sen, member

of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; the SRV delegation headed by Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; and the LPDR delegation headed by Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs, left Phnom Penh on the morning of 18 February for Jakarta to attend the second informal meeting in Indonesia.

Seeing the delegations off at Pochentong Airport were Comrade General Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Mrs Men Sam-an, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Committee Organization Commission; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; Comrade Ney Pena, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Committee Propaganda and Education Commission; Comrade Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Phnom Penh City Party Committee; Comrade Say Chum, alternate member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of agriculture; Comrade Sar Kheng, alternate member of the Political Bureau and chef de cabinet of the party Central Committee; and many other ministers, deputy ministers, and leaders of party, state, and mass organizations.

Ambassadors and charges d'affaires of friendly countries accredited to Cambodia were also on hand to see the delegations off.

Diplomat Briefs Press on Soviet Policy

BK1802140289 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1133 GMT 18 Feb 89

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK, February 18—Evgueni Badyrev [name as received], counsellor to the Soviet Embassy called a press conference in Phnom Penh yesterday afternoon, highlighting the recent development of the external and internal policy of his country.

"The signs of encouragement," he said, "appear in the normalization of relationship between China and the Soviet Union following a China visit of Eduard Shevardnadze, Political Bureau member of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the Soviet Union. The two sides thoroughly exchanged views on eventual measures to reduce military confrontations between the Soviet Union and China, the reciprocal, maximal and balanced reduction of the armed forces and armaments in the regions near their common borders".

"The Soviet Union will do its utmost to lay firm groundwork for consolidation of the goodneighbourlihood and bilateral cooperation," said Evgueni Badyrev.

"The Soviet Government", he went on, "will always carry on its constructive policy of peace by pulling all its troops out of Afghanistan and will continue, perfectly attuned to the Afghan leadership, its contribution to restoring security on the Afghan territory."

On the Kampuchean issue, the Soviet diplomat said that the second Jakarta informal meeting, which would begin its works in Jakarta, would play an important role in the promotion of dialogue among all Khmer factions and in settlement of the Kampuchean problem, thus contributing to the process of passing confrontation to dialogue, tension to the cooperation and good neighbourliness in Southeast Asia.

Son Sann Announces Resumption of Military Powers

BK1802022989 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Feb 89 p 6

[By Jacques Bekaert in Jakarta]

[Text] Son Sann said yesterday [17 February] he is resuming "civilian, political and military power" of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF].

In a news conference at the Indonesia Hotel where the working group meeting of the second Jakarta Informal Meeting [JIM II] is taking place, Son Sann said his decision was prompted by a cable from KPNLF unit commanders asking him to resume duty as commander-in-chief of the Front's army.

The KPNLF president, who is also prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, declined to name those who signed the message, but said they were "pioneers of the Kampuchean resistance, freedom fighters, and not just small commanders."

Son Sann added that they were the "people who led the fight against the Khmer Rouge in 1975, and against the Vietnamese occupation in 1979, long before General Sak Sutsakhan came to duty".

Gen Sak is the present commander-in-chief of the KPNLF forces. An internal conflict has pitted Son Sann against most of the senior KPNLF military commanders since December 1986.

Gen Sak, his deputy Gen Dien Dql, and other high-ranking members of the KPNLF have accused Son Sann of being authoritarian and of interfering with military matters.

On January 19, Gen Sak informed senior Thai officials that the faction's high command had decided to resume its full authority on the KPNLF-controlled civilian camps, such as Site 2 in Prachin Buri.

Gen Sak justified his decision by citing the need to ensure recruitment of troops among the Khmer population and to guarantee coordination between the KPNLF armed forces and civilians in view of repatriation after a political solution to the Kampuchean problem.

Since last September both the KPNLF and the Sihanoukist army have undertaken a major recruitment campaign.

Reliable sources at Site 2 alleged that Son Sann had tried to undermine the recruitment by sending two of his representatives to the camp "to urge people not to join Sak's army."

Khmer and Western sources, meanwhile, claimed the wives of former military commanders of Nong Samet and Nong Chan, Liv Ne and Chea Chhut, had visited Site 2 to dissuade the Khmer people from joining Gen Sak's army.

Both Liv Ne and Chea Chhut, widely accused of abusing Khmer refugees' human rights, were sacked by Gen Sak.

Chea Chhut is one of Son Sann's supporters. "Chea Chhut is now in Kampuchea," Son Sann told the news conference yesterday.

Gen Sak has also expressed the desire for the KPNLF army to be represented at the JIM II talks, but Son Sann said he is now the KPNLF commander-in-chief "according to the Front's Constitution".

Son Sann said yesterday so far there has been no reaction from Gen Sak.

The KPNLF leader added that upon his return to Bangkok he would meet Gen Sak and reorganize the KPNLF military structure.

Son Sann refused to how many troops he has or how many are operating inside Kampuchea.

"I have more than you expect and less than I want," he said.

Independent observers have given Gen Sak, Gen Dien Del and their assistants credit for the KPNLF's improved military performance.

Most senior KPNLF military commanders have recently declared their support for Gen Sak.

Western diplomatic sources in Jakarta were dismayed by Son Sann's announcement yesterday, believing it would only serve to widen the gap between the two factions in the KPNLF.

Laos

Lao, Thai Joint Military Committees Meet

BK1802145889 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0430 GMT 18 Feb 89

[Text] On the afternoon of 16 February, a meeting was held at the office of the Lao Joint Military Committee in Meuang Phe village between the joint military committees of the Lao and Thai sides as usual.

At the meeting, each side informed the other of the various incidents taking place along the Lao-Thai border over the past 2 weeks. They discussed ways to settle remaining problems with a view to bringing the situation in the area back to normal—as it was before the incident—in accordance with the spirit of the joint declaration made by General Sisavat Keobounphan, chief of the Lao People's Army General Staff, and General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, commander in chief and acting supreme commander of the Kingdom of Thailand, in Bangkok on 17 February 1988.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of mutual understanding.

The Thai side accepted the views expressed by the Lao side for consideration and will give answers to them at the next meeting.

The two sides reached unanimous agreement on certain issues, such as the exchange of visits and trading by Lao and Thai peoples living along the banks of the Nam Heuang River according to the laws of the two countries. Such visits and trading must be reported to the joint military committees of the two sides. Arbitrary visits must be avoided by peoples from both sides for they may make it difficult for the two sides' joint military committees to maintain security.

The two sides agreed that the next meeting will be held on 7 March.

Foreign Ministry Statement on Afghanistan

BK2002133389 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 20 Feb 89

["Statement" issued by Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Afghanistan issue—dated "today"]

[Text] It has been more than 9 months since the Geneva accords on the settlement of the Afghan problem were signed by the Soviet Union, the United States, Afghanistan, and Pakistan with a view to restoring peace and achieving national reconciliation in the land of Afghanistan. Peace- and justice-loving people throughout the world have closely followed the positive achievements in the implementation of the Geneva accords on Afghanistan.

Amid an atmosphere in which world public opinion supports and hails the strict respect and implementation of the Geneva accords by the Soviet Union and the Republic of Afghanistan as seen through their completion of the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan ahead of schedule as stipulated in the accords, other signatories of the Geneva accords have gone so far as to openly violate them. At present, the situation in and around Afghanistan still remains tense as a result of the acts continuously conducted by certain countries in seeking all possible means to destroy the Geneva accords. For example, they have continued to supply the resistance groups with a large number of weapons and other military equipment and encourage the Afghan counterrevolutionary forces to step up activities in opposition to the sovereignty of the Republic of Afghanistan, thus causing heavy losses in lives and property to the Afghan people.

Adhering to its policy of peace, the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan has persistently made efforts to settle, through peaceful means, the situation in and around Afghanistan on the basis of the Geneva accords. This has been clearly seen through the proposal on convening an international conference on Afghanistan and on means to comprehensively settle the Afghan problem following the completion of the Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan. This proposal was advanced by Najibullah, president of Afghanistan, and published in the statement issued by the government of the Republic of Afghanistan on 15 February 1989. This has shown a creative and well-intentioned step taken by the Republic of Afghanistan in an effort to bring about peace and to contribute to guaranteeing stability and security in the region.

The Lao People's Democratic Republic Ministry of Foreign Affairs fully supports the stand and all efforts of the government of the Republic of Afghanistan which has aimed to achieve national reconciliation, and resolutely demands that the other signatories of the Geneva accords strictly respect and implement the accords. Only the policy of national reconciliation and the strict implementation of the Geneva accords by all parties can lead to an end of the bloodshed war which has lasted for many years and can bring about peace in Afghanistan.

Peace Committee Issues Statement on Afghanistan
BK1702141889 Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 17 Feb 89

[Text] Vientiane, February 17 (OANA-KPL)—The Lao Committee for Peace, Solidarity and Friendship with Nations issued here on February 16, 1989 a statement on Afghanistan.

The statement points out that since the signing of Geneva agreements on Afghanistan and Pakistan for the restoration of peace, national reconciliation and peaceful coexistence, the international public favouring peace have welcomed and supported this development. They

have followed closely the execution of the agreements and showed their concern over the precarious situation around Afghanistan. While the Soviet Union and Afghanistan have respected and strictly implemented the agreements, which was obviously demonstrated by the early complete withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan, the United States and Pakistan have openly violated the accords, points out the statement.

Massive military supplies and armaments, including U.S.-made Stinger missiles, from the United States, Pakistan and other Western countries have continuously been supplied to the counter-revolutionary groups. These weapons are now claiming the lives of people and innumerable damaging economic basis of Afghanistan.

The continual breach of the Geneva accords and the growing hostile acts against the sovereignty of Afghanistan launched by some countries in the forms of moral and material support to the counter-revolutionary groups have destroyed the spirit of national reconciliation, compromise and peaceful settlement among Afghan people, points out the statement.

The statement supports the policy of national reconciliation and the stance of the Afghan Government on the peaceful settlement to the problems around the country on the basis of the Geneva accords. The Lao committee resolutely demands the United States and Pakistan to observe the Geneva accords.

The statement further supports the widely welcomed proposals put forth by Afghan President Najibullah to convene an international conference on Afghanistan to seek for peace, national reconciliation, security in the country as well as stability in the region.

Peace Committee Denounces 'Team Spirit 89'
BK1802100589 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 18 Feb 89

[Text] Vientiane, February 18 (KPL)—The Lao Committee for Peace, Solidarity and Friendship With Nations on February 16 issued the following statement condemning "Team Spirit 89."

"Taking no consideration of the denouncement of progressive and peace-loving public opinion throughout the world, the United States and South Korea are carrying out their annual 'Team Spirit 89' military exercises.

"The maneuver with the participation of 200,000 military men, including 60,000 experienced American troops and modern armament, is expected to last till late March."

"The joint American-South Korean military maneuver is a challenge to the efforts to reduce tension pursued by the DPR [Democratic People's Republic] of Korea. It runs counter to the aspiration of the Korean people who

have been struggling for 40 years for peaceful reunification of Korea and turning the Korean Peninsula into a zone of peace and denuclearised [as received]," pointed out that statement.

"The Lao committee strongly denounces the 'Team Spirit 89' military exercises and demands the United States and South Korea to put an end to it, to withdraw all American troops and armament from South Korea, to stop all acts of sabotage, to adopt new attitude in conformity with this peaceful epoch and to answer the constructive initiatives put forwards by the DPRK," the statement concluded.

Philippines

Pro-Bases Rally Held at Clark Air Base
HK1802094389 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 18 Feb 89 p 13

[By Lino Sanchez]

[Text] Angeles City—A pro-bases rally by city residents and an anti-nuclear arms concert will be held simultaneously in separate sites in front of the Clark Air Base main gate this afternoon, Saturday [18 February].

The two events will be highlighted with performances by an array of Filipino stage and recording artists numbering about 200.

The pro-bases rally, according to Renato Tayag Jr., president of the Angeles City Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the sponsoring organization, will press for the retention of U.S. bases in the country.

The rallyists will include jeepney and tricycle drivers, entertainment industry workers, hotels and restaurants staff, homeowners, Clark Air Base workers, workers in the wood industry, and members of civic and other business organizations.

Pro-bases rally speakers will include Sen. John Osmena, Angeles Mayor Antonio Abad Santos, Mabalacat Mayor Fred Halili, Olongapo City Mayor Richard Gordon, and business leaders.

The concert, on the other hand, according to Dr. Romeo B. Taruc, Pampanga anti-nuke chairman, will entertain residents with nationalist songs carrying messages of the danger of nuclear technology to the human race.

Taruc said Councilor Rafael del Rosario who is in charge of preparation will see to it that the concert will be peaceful and orderly, devoid of placards, banners, speeches, and marches.

He said some foreigners here, including some Americans, have signified their intention to support the concert since the basic concept is not anti-bases.

It will be supported by the Concerned Artists of the Philippines, Cultural Center of the Philippines, Alternative Pilipino Music, Original Pilipino Music, and personalities like Rep. Nikki Coseteng, Sen. Joseph Estrada, Celeste Legaspi, Odette Alcantara, Renato Constantino, and Armida Siguion Reina.

Angeles Metrodiscom [Metropolitan District Command] chief Lt. Col. Amado Espino Jr. said all available personnel under his command and the Clark Air Base Command personnel led by Brig. Gen. Cesar Go are prepared to control the two crowds to prevent any untoward incidents.

Demonstrators Support Bases

HK1902050289 Baguio City Mountain Province
Broadcasting Company in English 0400 GMT 19 Feb 89

[Text] Some 2,000 demonstrators in Angeles City, led by bargirls, yesterday demanded the extension of the lease on U.S. military bases in the country. The rally was held at the Bayanihan Park, near the Clark Air Base main gate. Bar owners called the demonstration to prevent anti-bases rallyists from holding a concert to press demands for the dismantling of Clark and nearby Subic Naval Base.

More than 2 hours after the scheduled start of the concert, none of the anti-bases participants had still shown up at the park. Led by gaily-painted bar girls in short pants and mini-skirts, the pro-American protesters marched through Liberty City carrying signs that said: We need the bases, and Cam Ranh Bay to the USSR, Clark Air Base to the U.S.A.

Police said no violence was reported.

Australian Envoy Says Bases Will Remain

HK1802025589 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company in English 2300 GMT 17 Feb 89

[Text] The Philippines has no plans to dismantle the two U.S. military bases it hosts when the leases expire in 1991. This was disclosed by outgoing Australian Ambassador John Holloway. He said he thinks Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus recognizes that even if an agreement won't be renewed, he recognizes the real need for a phase-out period.

Mr Holloway reiterated the stance aired by Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans during his visit in Manila last month that the United States should maintain a visible presence in the Asia-Pacific region in some way. Mr Holloway said it is difficult to say what the consequences would be for Australia, which also hosts U.S. facilities, if the Philippines failed to renew the leases on Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base.

Manglapus Cancels Trip to Saudi Arabia

HK1802095789 Quezon City MALAYA in English
18 Feb 89 pp 1, 7

[By Ellen Tordesillas]

[Text] Foreign Secretary Raul S. Manglapus said his February trip to Saudi Arabia has been called off because of the difficulty in reconciling his and his Saudi counterpart's availability.

An advance team headed by Ambassador to Jordan Juan V. Saez had been in Saudi Arabia since three weeks ago trying to arrange the Manglapus visit in the second week of February before he goes to Indonesia for the Jakarta Informal Meeting on Sunday.

Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud al-Faisal, however, was not available.

Manglapus said he was given "alternative dates" which also conflicted with his own commitments.

He hopes to visit Saudi Arabia after the 18th ministerial meeting of the Organization of Islamic Conference scheduled on March 13 to 16.

Manglapus leaves tomorrow for Jakarta and will be back on Wednesday.

He will leave again for Japan to accompany President Aquino to the funeral of Emperor Hirohito on Feb. 24.

Manglapus is also scheduled to visit Moscow during the last week of February to prepare for the president's visit in the middle of this year.

From Moscow, he said he plans to proceed to Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Austria and Yugoslavia.

Recall of Embassy Staff in Moscow Ordered

HK2002120489 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 20 Feb 89

[Text] The Department of Foreign Affairs today issued an order for the prompt replacement of all 14 embassy staff members at the Philippine mission in Moscow. The order came from Foreign Affairs Under Secretary Manuel Yan who sought to stop a feud between two factions of employees. Yan added that the replacement aims to ensure the smooth operation of the mission.

The Philippine Embassy in Moscow has 14 officers and employees, 3 of whom are casual employees and 5 others are interpreters.

World Bank Expected To Grant \$500 Million Loan

HK1702111589 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 17 Feb 89 p 25

[By Ernesto Tolentino]

[Text] The Philippines expects to obtain this year some \$500 million of program and project loans from the World Bank.

Finance Secretary Vicente R. Jayme said the amount represents half of total financial assistance being requested by the Philippines from the multilateral financial institutions.

He indicated that the agreements for some of the loans could be finalized shortly on account of the pledge made by visiting World Bank [WB] President Barber Conable that the institution would continue to support the country in terms of financial assistance to sustain the recovery of its economy.

Conable, who arrived last Tuesday with his wife Charlotte, met Wednesday with President Aquino. He earlier met with cabinet officials, led by Jayme, where they discussed the country's financial needs and its foreign debt problem.

The WB headman is also to meet Chairman Roberto T. Villanueva of the coordinating council for the Philippine Aid Program (CC-PAP) to discuss the WB's role in implementation of the \$10-billion Multilateral Aid Initiative (MAI).

Conable said the WB would try to help the country in finding solutions to its debt problem. The Philippines is indebted to the tune of \$28 billion, almost half of which is owed to foreign commercial banks.

In a brief talk with newsmen on Wednesday, Jayme said that the \$44 million loan being sought from the WB for the improvement project of the Manila Electric Co (Meralco) has been approved in principle.

Another loan in the pipeline is the \$350 million energy sector loan.

The seven other program and project loans pending WB approval follow: \$62 million for the export sector; \$140 million for the government's sector reform program; \$75 million for the long-term relending program of the Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP) for local industries; \$150 million (half of this will be provided by the Asian Development Bank) for the transport sector; \$100 million for a lending program for small firms; \$100 million for the reforestation plan of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, and \$82 million for the telecommunications project of the government.

Aquino Addresses PMA Graduation Rites

*HK1902045289 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0215 GMT 19 Feb 89*

[Speech by President Corazon Cojuangco Aquino at the Philippine Military Academy (PMA) commencement rites at Fort del Pilar, Baguio City—live; in English]

[Text] Brigadier General Andrew Francisco, Chief Justice Marcelo Fernan, Secretary Fidel Ramos, General Renato de Villa, your excellencies from the diplomatic corps, distinguished members of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Makatao [Pro-People] Class of '89 and the corps of cadets of the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP], fellow workers in government, honored guests, ladies and gentlemen:

This will be the last PMA class to have witnessed from this hill the great historic events that unfolded in our country below [referring to fact that Baguio is located on a mountain]. The academy's commencement exercises have been moved closer to the anniversary of those events, not deliberately to connect the two events, yet the change has produced the deepest symbolism.

Now, each generation of officers must come forward and take their duties in the shadow of the People's Power Revolution of 1986. Now, each generation of officers must take their commission under the burden of proving themselves worthy of that event and the obligation to uphold the ideals it represents. In that light, I ask all Filipinos to join in dedicating the next generation of officers to the ideals of the revolution: freedom, justice, and national reconciliation.

Three years after Edsa [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue], freedom is unquestionable, but the work of justice has barely started. And national reconciliation is still a dream. Yet the duty stands, incumbent on officers and men, on president and nation, to complete the work of justice and realize the dream of national reconciliation and the fullness of freedom that we enjoy.

Those who made the revolution will never see reconciliation completed. For some, the wounds have been too deep to ever heal completely. Yet, we cannot give up. We cannot concede that we and our posterity must forever array our forces on lines of opposing views: The left against the right and both against the center. For this would be the ultimate betrayal. It would be the betrayal of those who fought and died; he [apparently referring to late Ninoy Aquino] and many others in the dark nights of the dictatorship for just such a reconciliation. It would be a betrayal of the spirits of the people who turned a mere bloodbath into a miracle of compassion.

No, the work must go on to reconcile the passions that still threaten to rend our society and the opponents of democracy to our unshakeable resolve to make it endure. But if we cannot mend the quarrels and divisions of the past, at least let us not hand them down to the next generation. To

the enemies of freedom, the armed opponents of our government on the left and the right, I address these words: Let us sit down and try to settle our differences by talks. And if we cannot, by all means let us do so by arms. But let us not infect the next generation in civil society and in the armed forces with narrow causes and partisan hatred from the past. Let us save the future generation from the task that still needs to be done: To reach by the work of every Filipino hand the goal that once united us—a nation free and just and peaceful, united, and strong. Let us keep the future pure for this end, especially the future that stands before us today and the proud uniform of idealism and sacrifice—the next generation of officers of the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

To the graduates of the Philippine Military Academy Class of '89, I say: You are leaving the walls of this academy at a time when important changes are taking place in this country. You will step forth from this day into a country of refired hopes, of real progress, and of better prospects of peace than our troubled land has had for a quarter of a century.

As you come forward to receive your commission, you will receive into your charge the gains that our country has made in the past 3 difficult years. These gains are very important. They were made in the face of the greatest threats and the most daunting challenges. Every step forward was bitterly contested and staunchly held. Not an inch of ground was surrendered. In 3 years we reversed this country's descent into economic collapse, political disintegration, and social revolution, and started our ascent to the future.

It is so easily forgotten how dark the situation was. But for those of us who have helped raise this country from desolation and despair, we remember it well. We built it up stone by stone in the teeth of our enemies, who mocked the halting progress of the country they had crippled. We plodded on, we persevered to reach this day and beyond it to the future that we all seek.

Those who sap the strength of this country will ask you to join them in exploiting its weaknesses. Ignore them, ignore them out of patriotism, ignore them out of prudence. This country, this government, and this leader have more strength than appearances suggest. It is the character of democracy to look weak. It is the fate of its vanquished enemies to feel its strength.

Four years in this academy have taught you your role in the scheme of progress. Your duty is to defend what your government and our people are building. The intervention of the military in Philippine politics under the dictatorship and in the revolution is supposed to have confused the military mind. There is no confusion. The military serves for honor and some of that military honor lies in this: The professional soldier always obeys the commander in chief and never runs from a fight.

You have my orders. You know the enemy: The communist terrorists in cities and barrios, the right-wing conspirators in our military camps, and the lawless elements who seek to deny unity to our country. Fight them wherever they appear and threaten our people, our work, what we are striving to make of this country.

The battlefield is everywhere. That is the nature of their threat, the challenge to your intelligence and leadership. The mission is to protect our people and establish the social conditions of progress, law, and order. The prize is the loyalty and respect of our people, the peace and prosperity of our country.

Your government cannot give you all the men and logistics for the task. You are expected to make up for the shortage of both with an excess of dedication and zeal. A lot will be expected of you which only extraordinary self-discipline and courage will enable you to fulfill. You will be continuously under fire, from the guns of the enemy and the attacks of front organizations that seek to instill in the people fear and loathing rather than confidence and respect for the uniform you wear.

At times, it is you who will be painted as the enemy. But the discipline imbibed in this academy will enable you to survive these assaults and complete your mission. That discipline is also the key to breaking the insurgency. For what we seek to win in siege of arms are the hearts of men. Let no one find in your action faults that will prove to the people that the enemy is a better choice.

To the enemy, show the fighting qualities for which you have trained long and hard at the academy. To the people, show the utmost concern for their safety and the most careful regard for the human rights you are sworn to defend.

This is a fight into which you have asked to be called. All the rest is politics, of which this country is beginning to have too much. The long grey line that passed in review this morning includes those of us, in and out of uniform, who share its spirit of total service. It extends beyond the graduates here to those who have passed before and left us memorials of their courage. It reaches further back still to the birth of the nation, to the examples of our heroes, to the roots of all service in the Republic: beauty, sacrifice, and love of country.

May I offer my heartfelt congratulations to the Class of '89 and to their parents. Thank you and good morning. [applause]

[Words indistinct] and on the occasion of my official visit to the academy, I, Corazon C. Aquino, president of the Republic of the Philippines and commander in chief, Armed Forces of the Philippines, hereby pardon all outstanding punishments of the cadet corps as of this date. Granted this 19th day of February in the year of our Lord, 1989. [applause]

Honasan Said Present at Aquino Speech

HK2102120789 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 21 Feb 89

[Text] Military authorities are investigating reports that renegade Colonel Gregorio Honasan was present at the PMA graduation rites in Baguio City last Sunday. According to reports, Honasan had been in Baguio since Friday in order to recruit outstanding PMA cadets. He was reportedly in disguise and accompanied by some members of PMA classes between 1970 and 1981.

Meanwhile, Armed Forces spokesman Colonel Oscar Florendo expressed doubts about the reported presence of Honasan at the PMA rites. But he added that the report was being investigated by the military. Other reports claimed that Honasan's group was also responsible for putting up streamers and placards which contained slogans such as: We are so today, what about you tomorrow? in various parts of the PMA compound.

The military did admit that Honasan's group distributed manifestos in PMA and other military camps in Metro Manila. The manifesto called on the soldiers to overthrow the Aquino Government because of the government's abuse of power, incompetence and corruption. A copy of the manifesto was distributed by Major General Ramon Montano to PC [Philippine Constabulary] officials with orders for them to study it well and take up countermeasures. The manifesto was signed by Soldiers of the Filipino People.

Meanwhile, the National Capital Regional Defense Command plans to deploy guards in all television and radio stations in Metro Manila despite opposition by the management of the stations.

Aquino To Use Force If Peace Efforts Fail

HK2002123089 Quezon City Sports Radio 738
in English 1100 GMT 20 Feb 89

[Text] President Aquino today demanded the surrender of renegade Colonel Gringo Honasan and other rebel soldiers as a condition for peace talks with them. Yesterday, Mrs Aquino offered peace talks to communist rebels and rightwing extremists in her speech at the graduation rites at the Philippine Military Academy in Baguio City.

In an interview with newsmen this afternoon, the chief executive said the military renegades should show some sincerity and a desire to cooperate with the government.

[Begin recording] [Aquino in progress] ...the policy of this government has always been, that we will exhaust all peaceful efforts. And the thing for Colonel Honasan is for him to surrender first.

[Reporter] Have you received any feelers from him?

[Aquino] No, we have not received any. But it is just that I want to reiterate that the government, the policy of the government is to be always open for talks. [end recording]

At the same time, the president said that she needed a pledge of cooperation from communist guerrillas before agreeing to talks on ending their 19-year old insurgency. However, she warned that the government would resort to force if peace talks with communists bog down.

That report from Sel Baisa.

[Begin recording] In an ambush interview, Mrs Aquino told reporters that Honasan and Cabauatan should give themselves up and demonstrate sincerity and desire to help the government. It will be recalled that the president has indicated anew the government's intention for another round of peace talks with the enemies of the state in her speech before the just-concluded graduation rites at the Philippine Military Academy in Baguio City.

In her words, Mrs Aquino said: I would like to reiterate the policy of the government to be always open for talks. Once failed, then that is the time we must resort to force, she added. [end recording]

Soldiers 'Abandoned' Posts Despite Red Alert

HK2002103089 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 20 Feb 89 pp 1, 8

[By Dave Veridiano]

[Text] Constabulary authorities yesterday poised disciplinary action on soldiers who abandoned their posts at Camp Crame Saturday night despite a red alert.

Col. Everlino Nartates, camp commander, said he recommended to higher authorities punishment for the soldiers who disregarded the alert called on the eve of President Aquino's trip to Baguio City to address the graduation rites of the Philippine Military Academy (PMA).

A surprise head count Saturday night a few hours after the red alert was raised revealed that a large number of military personnel left their offices and barracks and could not be accounted for, Nartates said.

Intelligence reports said ultra-rightist forces were planning to launch destabilization moves timed with deposed President Marcos' request to be allowed to return.

During red alert, military personnel are restricted to their offices and barracks inside the camps. Only those with official business outside or are involved in military operations are allowed to move out of the camp.

For the past two days, Camp Crame guards have been extremely strict.

A six-hour curfew, from 11 p.m. to 5 a.m., is also being strictly enforced.

Colonel Denies Reported Desertions

HK2002122689 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0900 GMT 20 Feb 89

[Text] The CPP-NPA [Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army] is reportedly planning an extensive summer offensive to convince the people that the communist movement is still strong enough to challenge the military. This was revealed by PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] chief General Ramon Montano at a command conference held at Camp Crame today. Montano added that, based on reports from provincial commanders, the NPA in the Visayas are forming bigger groups to deceive the people into thinking that it is capable of carrying on the armed struggle against the Aquino government. Montano added that the rebels have also changed their strategies in political and military struggles. These included the assassination of top government and military officials, and conducting terrorist operations during the barangay elections. Montano also said that his provincial commanders reported house-to-house campaigning by communist candidates for the barangay elections.

Meanwhile, Camp Crame commander Colonel Abelino Nartades denied reports that soldiers abandoned the camp despite a red alert order that took effect last Friday. He described such a newspaper report as untrue. According to him, the soldiers were engaged in a regular exercise of a home defense plan and never left the camp.

Here is a statement by Colonel Nartades:

[Begin recording in English] [Nartades] It is not true. Definitely, it is not true, and I was told that I was being quoted that I told them the guards were not on their post. That is not true.

[Question indistinct]

[Nartades] Well, just to make the necessary corrections as you are now asking me. I never said that the guards abandoned their posts. What really happened yesterday was that there was an exercise of our home defense plan and that was all. [end recording]

This is Jill Risonto reporting.

Aquino Calls for Stronger Population Control

HK1802030189 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company in English 2300 GMT 17 Feb 89

[Text] The chief executive called for a stronger population control program. The details from Wen Moralina:

[Begin recording] President Aquino called for legislation which will strengthen population control programs in the Philippines and other Asian countries.

She issued the call before delegates to the Fifth Asian Parliamentarians Conference on Population Development, who called on her at Malacanang. She underlined the need for an information campaign so people may know the options available to them in attaining the desirable population levels in accordance with their conscience and moral beliefs.

In this connection, Economic Director General Solita Monsod said the present population trend in the country is derailing economic development and progress while exerting pressure on scarce public resources, employment generation, and depleting natural resources and environment. [end recording]

Enrile Proposes New Government Structure
HK1802092089 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 18 Feb 89 p 8

[By staff member Romina Delos Reyes]

[Text] Senate Minority Floorleader Juan Ponce Enrile said yesterday the Nacionalista Party [NP] will bat for a unicameral-parliamentary form of government that will have both a president and a prime minister.

Enrile said the opposition Nacionalista Party, which will meet early next month, will propose the following for an "alternative program of government":

- a unicameral parliamentary form of government whose members shall be directly elected by the people.
- the streamlining of the armed forces.
- federalization, to promote "maximum local autonomy."
- the removal of "all possible barriers to foreign investments in the country, subject to a few conditions."
- the abrogation of the Mutual Defense Treaty and the conversion of the country's military relations with the United States into a "purely economic" one.

Enrile spoke before the Philippine Association of Multinational Companies regional headquarters at the Mandarin Oriental Hotel.

Enrile said the NP's proposed parliamentary structure will be duplicated in the local or regional levels.

Parliament, the law-making body, will elect a prime minister and the president, he said.

The prime minister will "take care of the day to day affairs of government" while the president will be the head of state and the commander-in-chief of the armed forces and will "oversee the overall functions of the state," he said.

"This will also allow local and regional leaders to avail of needed financial support for local and regional projects, without going through the bottleneck in the current cumbersome political patronage system followed by a highly centralized government such as we have in the country today," he added.

A streamlined armed forces will take charge of external defense while the constabulary and the police will handle internal security, Enrile said.

"It is only when the constabulary and the police are unable to check internal dissension that the military may be called upon to come to their assistance," he said.

Federalization will enable the different regions to be freed from "the imperial hold of the highly centralized presidential type of government which we inherited from colonial times," Enrile said.

The NP will also push for the lifting of "all possible barriers" to foreign investments in the country, said Enrile.

Foreign investors, he said, should be allowed to:

- purchase and own urban land and industrial sites.
- engage in road-building projects, with the right to impose reasonable toll charges, subject to government regulation.
- finance and develop new sources of energy which are critically needed in industrial expansion, subject to government regulation.
- develop and build tourist resorts and hotels, subject to the requirements of ecological or environmental conservation.

Enrile said the NP will also push for the abrogation of the Mutual Defense Treaty with the U.S. because it is "a military linkage that precludes our attainment of a truly sovereign and independent nation."

"The Philippines cannot actively develop an independent foreign policy most especially in the area of war because the moment America goes to war, that American enemy is potentially an enemy of the Philippines," Enrile said.

The U.S. bases may be allowed to stay here beyond 1991, the expiry date for "any foreign military presence in the Philippines," but the military alliance must be removed and converted into "purely economic relations," he said.

Abrogation of the Mutual Defense Treaty, Enrile said, will allow the Philippines to enter into non-aggression treaties with other countries, including the Soviet Union and other socialist nations.

Enrile also doused speculations that the NP would be organized to propel his presidential plans for 1992.

"We are just going to have a get-together and by the middle of this year, we will have a national convention... We're not organizing a party because of 1992," he said.

"I do not need a Nacionalista Party for that purpose. All I need is to organize a political club spread throughout the land for that purpose. ... I am not sick of presidentialism," he added.

Justice Secretary Rules Out Referendum on Marcos

*HK1702111989 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 1000 GMT 17 Feb 89*

[Text] Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordonez today affirmed that there was no need to call a referendum to decide whether or not former President Marcos should be allowed to return. He said that a decision made by the president and other top government officials was sufficient to rule on the issue.

[Begin Ordonez recording in English] There is no need to have a referendum on this matter. The opinions of the country gauged in the long discussions we have engaged, covered by all kinds of media [changes thought]... discussions in the Senate, discussions in the Congress, discussions in public fora. I believe that on this matter which is of the highest political order, only the president can make a decision. But from a legal standpoint I think her position is correct—that she will submit to whatever the courts of both countries will determine. [end recording]

Laurel Calls for General Amnesty for Marcos

*BK1802123089 Hong Kong AFP in English 1212 GMT
18 Feb 89*

[Excerpts] Manila, Feb 18 (AFP)—Vice-President Salvador Laurel said here Saturday [18 February] that President Corazon Aquino should extend a general amnesty to her deposed predecessor Ferdinand Marcos.

Mr Laurel, who broke with Mrs Aquino in 1987 to join the right-wing opposition, told a group of academics that Mrs Aquino should declare a general amnesty for Mr Marcos similar to that declared by Philippine President Manuel Roxas in 1946.

Mr Roxas pardoned numerous Filipinos suspected of collaborating with the Japanese occupying forces during World War II, including Mr Laurel's father, Jose Laurel, who served as president of the Japanese-installed puppet government during the occupation.

He also said that Mrs Aquino should file any cases regarding Mr Marcos's alleged ill-gotten wealth only in the Philippines. [passage omitted]

Mr Laurel also said that he had cancelled plans to attend the funeral of Emperor Hirohito in Tokyo on Thursday, saying that he had been planning to go as a private citizen but upon learning that Mrs Aquino was attending, decided that there was enough representation from the Philippines.

Cardinal Sin Supports Ban Against Marcos Return

*HK2002121089 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0900 GMT 20 Feb 89*

[Text] His Eminence Jaime Cardinal Sin supports President Aquino's position to ban former President Marcos from returning to the country. The cardinal stated his stand in his speech at a lecture forum in the audio-visual room of the University of Santo Tomas this afternoon. He also called on the people to stand firm against all elements who want to destabilize our government.

[Begin Sin recording in English] Speaking in my capacity as archbishop of Manila, the safety of this land is endangered by the brewing controversy. Because now I believe that it is moral, no longer political, I therefore express my support for the position President Aquino has taken and I urge my parishioners to stand firm against those who would destabilize our government. [end recording]

Senate Overrides Veto of Joint Debt Commission

*HK2102060589 Baguio City Mountain Province
Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 21 Feb 89*

[Text] The Senate has unanimously decided to veto the presidential move on the creation of a joint legislative-executive debt commission. The senators said they decided to override the presidential veto to show their displeasure over the president's rejection of major policy enunciation by Congress.

The legislators made this decision after the Senate Committee on Rules, chaired by Senate Majority Floor Leader Orlando Mercado, recommended to override the veto.

Senate President Jovito Salonga has suspended yesterday's session to allow the senators to go into a caucus for them to finalize the decision.

Mercado said most of the senators favored the overriding of the presidential veto because they are convinced on the independence of the legislature, especially on policies related to the national debt problem. The Senate is now headed toward a collision course with Malacanang, but Mercado believed a compromise may still be possible. He cited the willingness of Senate to accept certain amendments to the creation of a joint commission. The senators also admitted that the House of Representatives is the problem. They said the house should make a similar move to make the decision binding.

Thailand

Chatchai To Attend Hirohito Funeral in Japan

BK1802102589 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
0000 GMT 18 Feb 89

[Text] Representing the Thai Government, Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan will attend the funeral ceremony of the late Emperor Hirohito of Japan during his visit to Japan from 22-26 February. He will be accompanied by a 5-man delegation consisting of General Panya Singsakda, his secretary general; Wan Sansu, chairman of the prime minister's advisory board; Major General Kamon Thappharangi, aide de camp; Maj Natthiphon Kanokchot, security guard; and Dr Nua-phon Punnakarn.

Suwit Yotmani, spokesman of the Prime Minister's Office, announced that the prime minister's delegation will depart Bangkok International Airport at 1030 on 22 February via Thai Airways International.

During his stay in Japan, the prime minister is scheduled to attend the funeral ceremony of the late Japanese Emperor Hirohito, which will be held at the Shinjuku Goen, Tokyo, from 1010 to 1255 on 24 February.

The Thai prime minister is expected to have an audience with Japanese Emperor Akihito in the afternoon of 25 February and will meet and consult with Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on 26 February.

The prime minister and his party are scheduled to return to Bangkok at 2155 on 26 February on a Thai Airways International flight.

Scheduled To Meet President Bush

BK2002105589 Bangkok NAEON in Thai
20 Feb 89 pp 1, 2

[Text] A source at Government House disclosed to NAEON that, at the meeting with President George Bush in Japan after attending the funeral of Emperor Hirohito, Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan will raise for discussion with the U.S. President the Generalized System of Preferences [GSP] cut and also the conflict in Indochina.

The source said that Gen Chatchai immediately made known to his team of policy advisers at Phitsanulok House the plan of the meeting so that they could make a study and prepare facts and information for him use at the discussions. Gen Chatchai will go over the details of the study and recommendations prepared by his advisers on Tuesday [21 February]. "In the past, the United States and Thailand only resorted to the method of exchanging retaliations, and this did not help them in finding ways to solve the problems. Therefore, it is believed that, at this meeting, the two leaders will try to find new possibilities in trade relations that will be in the mutual interests of the two countries," the source said.

The source said the prime minister will make his own plan about the discussion with President George Bush according to what he deems appropriate. The policy advisers who will accompany the prime minister to Japan will include Surakiat Sathianthai and M.R. Sukhumphan Boriphat. Both are well versed in foreign affairs and known by the U.S. sector.

Meanwhile, spokesman for the Prime Minister's Office Suwit Yotmani commented that, although the meeting between Gen Chatchai and President Bush will be short—only half an hour—the meeting will be meaningful in strengthening good relations in the future. A member of the delegation that will accompany the prime minister to Japan is Gen Panya Singsakda, secretary general to the prime minister. The other delegation members are still not known.

Adviser Comments on Proposed Meeting

BK2102014989 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
21 Feb 89 p 4

[Text] United States Secretary of State James Baker and National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft will accompany President George Bush when he meets Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan in Japan this week, reliable sources have said.

The meeting between the two leaders and their staffs, requested by President Bush through U.S. Ambassador to Thailand Daniel O'Donohue, is expected to last 20 minutes.

Prime Minister's Office Secretary-General Panya Singsakda, economic adviser Wan Chansu and one of Gen Chatchai's advisers, Dr Surakiat Sathianthai, will accompany the prime minister.

Mr Pansak Winyarat, the head of the prime minister's advisers, said, "It's the first meeting of the two national leaders so that they can get to know each other to facilitate relations. If they were to talk about anything it would be in broad principles."

Mr Pansak said the meeting was coming at a time of global political, economic and military-strategic changes, "so whatever Prime Minister Chatchai and President Bush discuss will benefit both sides."

Asked about M.R. Khukrit Pramot's comment that Gen Chatchai's policies had been successful because they had prompted President Bush to seek the meeting, Mr Pansak agreed, saying it was the first time since World War II that this had happened.

He said President Bush is a relaxed and confident man and his request had been proper since he had taken office after the premier. The request was an honour for the Thai leader, he added.

Asked why he thought the request was made to Thailand first, Mr Pansak said he did not know, but added that the Pacific rim region has high economic growth and good investment potential.

"The only thing is that Kampuchea is still a bit of a problem and if this can be settled, if there can be peace or a lessening of violence, then this part of the world could be cohesive and very dynamic," Mr Pansak said.

He said the European Economic Community will be a single market in 1992, the U.S. and Canada have established a tax-free zone and Japan has arranged its economic relations.

Now they are looking to Thailand to arrange their relations with this part of the world, he said.

Prince To Represent King at Hirohito Funeral

BK1702074489 Bangkok Domestic Service in English
0000 GMT 17 Feb 89

[Text] His majesty the king has graciously designated His Royal Highness Crown Prince Maha Wachiralongkon as his majesty's representative to attend the funeral ceremony of His late Majesty Emperor Hirohito of Japan that will be held at the Shinjuku Gyoen [Garden], Tokyo on Friday 24 February B.E. 2532 [1989].

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Maha Wachiralongkon will depart from the Royal Thai Air Force [RTAF] Headquarters air terminal, Don Muang, on Wednesday 22 February B.E. 2532 or 1989 by the RTAF aircraft scheduled to leave at 0900 hours. He will return by the same aircraft scheduled to arrive at the RTAF Headquarters air terminal, Don Muang on Saturday 25 February B.E. 2532.

Signed: Bureau of the Royal Household
Dated: 17 February 1989

Industries Fear U.S. Trade Retaliation

BK2002102989 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
20 Feb 89 pp 13,24

[Text] The private sector is becoming increasingly concerned that Washington might exercise Section 301 of the Omnibus Trade Act against Thai exports, with textiles and jewellery being the most likely targets.

Representatives have also suggested to the Thai Government that it soften its tough stand in talks with the United States to save several domestic industries from collapse.

Thai Textile Manufacturing Association Vice President Phongsak Assakun said at the weekend that it was highly possible that Washington would exercise Section 301 against several Thai products because of the failure of the Thai Government to respond favourably to calls on such matters as protection for intellectual property rights.

On January 19 Washington reduced Generalised System of Preferences privileges on eight Thai products, and Mr Phongsak said he expected it to exercise Section 301 if there was still no progress on U.S. demands.

He said Washington was expected to make an announcement in April listing the countries which would be subject to Section 301 and this could have far-reaching effects if Thailand was included on the list.

Several major exports to the U.S., including textiles (fabrics and garments), jewellery and canned tuna, would automatically become less competitive if Washington decides to exercise Section 301 and increase import tariffs on these products.

The U.S. is currently the single largest market for these products, with their combined export value totalling billions of baht annually.

Brazil was the first country subject to Section 301 censure when the U.S. substantially increased import duties on several Brazilian items.

Mr Phongsak said although there might be some impact on American buyers, they could later switch to buying the same products from other suppliers.

"What we are very worried about is what step the U.S. will take next," he said. "We don't know how they will retaliate against us."

"U.S. imports have slowed for several products and the longer the time the greater the repercussion will be."

Thai Gems and Jewellery Traders Association manager Prakiet Nasima last week voiced similar concerns over the possibility of Washington taking action against Thai gems and jewellery.

Mr Phongsak said Thailand should try hard to be amenable in bilateral talks with the U.S.

"I don't want to say that Thailand's stand is becoming too harsh, but what we should do is weigh the pros and cons of adopting a hardline stand and facing Section 301 and then see what we should do."

He said he would like to see more flexibility in Thai-U.S. talks similar to in the past when both parties gave and took certain things in order to maintain national interests at a maximum level.

A Board of Trade [BOT] official said several other associations shared Mr Phongsak's view and were expected to agree at tomorrow's meeting to ask the government to tone down its stand.

The outcome of the BOT meeting will be submitted to the International Economic Relations Policy committee which will, in turn, offer recommendations to the cabinet on the way the government should approach talks with the U.S.

The official said the private sector believed progress could be made on the pharmaceutical patent issue by forming a committee to consider the matter.

As for computer software, he said the Thai Government should not rush a new law into effect, but should wait first for the outcome of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade which has yet to resolve this issue.

The official said the U.S. did not want Thailand to take any action at this stage on computer software until the Thai court had ruled whether the software should be included under the copyright law.

"I don't see any violation of our sovereignty," he said.

Cambodian Leaders, Sitthi Leave for Jakarta

*BK1802160689 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5
in Thai 1300 GMT 18 Feb 89*

[Text] The Jakarta informal meeting to seek a settlement to the Cambodian problem, or JIM 2, will begin tomorrow. Participants in the meeting began leaving today for the meeting. At the Bangkok airport this morning, Khieu Samphan, a leader of one of the four Cambodian factions, departed for Jakarta. He told newsmen that he is attending the JIM 2 meeting to do his duty in finding a solution to the problem of Cambodia and Vietnam. It may bring about a Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia as many countries are trying to set a specific date for that.

Khieu Samphan said he personally wishes JIM 2 to be successful. He is the first person to insist on a Vietnamese troop withdrawal, and he always supports an international peacekeeping force to oversee the situation. He expects to see progress made at the JIM 2 meeting as this will be a major step paving the way for future talks between the four Cambodian factions in Bangkok.

[Begin Khieu Samphan recording in English, in progress]
...that if there is no result at JIM, there will be no Vietnamese troop withdrawal in September. That is a condition. [end recording]

At about the same time, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, heir to Prince Norodom Sihanouk's presidency, arrived at the airport to depart for JIM 2 in Jakarta. He also briefed newsmen on the meeting, saying that he fully wishes for the success of the JIM 2 meeting. Yet, he did not believe that JIM 2 is a process for solving the Cambodian problem, in his opinion as well as in the opinion of Prince Norodom Sihanouk himself who once proposed that the Cambodian factions meet among themselves without the involvement of too many other

countries. As for the meeting in Jakarta, he believed it would be better if it was held in Bangkok instead because Thailand is involved in the Cambodian problem more than other countries. He said that Prince Norodom Sihanouk plans to visit Thailand for that purpose. Prince Ranariddh, however, stressed that his faction expects success from this meeting, especially concerning the Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia and preparations to restore the Cambodian nation.

[Begin Ranariddh recording, in English] We do not think the JIM is a very good process. It must not be considered a final stage—we should imagine other stages after that. My father has already proposed that why not between Cambodian factions. [as heard] [end recording]

As Thailand's representative, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila also left for JIM 2. He left on Thai International Flight TG 413. Before his departure, the foreign minister also commented on the meeting, saying that the success of the meeting depends on Vietnam's attitude about a troop withdrawal from Cambodia. He said that the meeting should be successful since there have been confirmations from various parties, including Vietnam, China, and the USSR. As for a meeting in Bangkok, he said he had no comment. What is important for him at present is to see an actual troop withdrawal by Vietnam.

[Begin Sitthi recording in progress] ...if there is success on the issue of troop withdrawal. The problem is the four Cambodian factions. Although no agreement may be reached, if they agree to hold more talks—no matter where, Paris, New York, Bangkok, or anywhere—they should meet more frequently in order to bring their standpoints closer. [end recording]

Chatchai Hopes for Successful Talks

*BK1902025789 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
19 Feb 89 p 2*

[Text] Thailand will not interfere with Indonesia in hosting a meeting for the four Khmer factions while Kampuchean peace talks continue in Jakarta, Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan said yesterday.

Jakarta should be allowed to carry out its role in trying to resolve the Kampuchean conflict, said Gen Chatchai.

"We shouldn't interfere now. We should wait for the result of JIM II," he said.

Gen Chatchai was optimistic over the peace talks in Jakarta and hoped some sort of progress could be achieved.

In Jakarta, Foreign Ministry Permanent Secretary M.R. Kasemsamson Kasemsi said more meetings among the factions in the conflict are needed and the venue for further talks has not been decided.

Thailand has not invited the four Khmer factions to meet in Bangkok, he said.

"We are interested in the fact that the problem has not been resolved, that there have to be more meetings," he said.

The Khmer factions have yet to make known whether they are to have more meetings, he said.

The venue for any follow-ups to the second Jakarta Informal Meeting also remains to be fixed.

As far as Thailand is concerned, the question of a venue would have to be decided within ASEAN, and the Government did not want to make any moves that could affect the close relationship between Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhavan and Indonesian President Suharto.

Gen Chatchai and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, he said, have given instructions he should cooperate fully for the success of JIM II to enable Indonesia to carry out its mission.

"We believe in Indonesia's ability," he added.

Meanwhile, CGDK [Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea] delegates reportedly were understood to be interested in the idea of meeting in Bangkok.

Bangkok Named as Possible Venue

BK1902105589 Hong Kong AFP in English
1039 GMT 19 Feb 89

[By Michael Adler]

[Text] Bangkok, Feb 19 (AFP)—Thailand is uniquely positioned to host peace talks on Cambodia in the future since it acts as a political base for the resistance and has contacts with Phnom Penh leaders, senior officials here have said.

In private talks this month ahead of an informal meeting on Cambodia opening Sunday in Indonesia, the officials said Bangkok was committed to helping Jakarta mediate the conflict pitting resistance guerrillas against Vietnam's decade-long occupation.

But they said Thailand, along with China a leading backer of the tripartite resistance movement, has contacts with all the warring Cambodian factions after the unprecedented visit here in January by Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen.

Thailand denies giving military assistance to the resistance but all three groups have headquarters here and their guerrillas fight from bases on the Thai-Cambodian border.

Officials said Bangkok could end up as a venue for future peace talks with one saying recently: "Thailand is the natural venue for people to come talk. But Indonesia started, why shouldn't they finish it."

"In Thailand, all the four factions can get a fair hearing," the officials said, adding that Thailand is familiar with the conflict as a front-line state against the Vietnamese occupation.

Indonesia, which is the non-communist Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) interlocutor with Hanoi on the Cambodian issue, is considered by many observers to have a pro-Vietnam bias.

The meeting in Indonesia joins the four warring Cambodian factions, ASEAN nations Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand and Phnom Penh allies Vietnam and Laos.

Thailand proposed at preparatory talks in Jakarta to host regular meetings here between the warring factions, conference sources in Jakarta said Saturday.

A Thai official said that Thailand was now looking past the conflict towards how it will live next-door to a post-occupation Cambodia.

"We want good relations with all the four factions. We have someone we can talk to in each, so we have influence," he added.

"We want to have a line to all the Cambodian factions. This makes us a neutral umpire for talks among the four factions," the official said.

When Thai Premier Chatchai Chunhavan welcomed Mr Hun Sen in January, it was the first visit here by a top official of the Phnom Penh regime.

Bangkok does not recognise the Phnom Penh government but Mr Chatchai said that the time had come to hear what Phnom Penh had to say.

Sources here said the idea was to open a line to Mr Hun Sen, both to analyze his hold on power and to begin to deal with him.

India has also been active in trying to help mediate the Cambodian crisis but observers said its role might be limited by its links to Vietnam.

India is the only country outside the Soviet bloc to recognize the Phnom Penh government.

Indonesia and India both have past histories of conflict with China, the main military backer of the resistance.

Thailand in contrast has been close to China since Vietnam invaded Cambodia in 1978 to topple the Khmer Rouge. China stopped funding a communist insurgency in Thailand, leading to the defeat of the communists in the early 1980's.

Thailand has also been moving closer to Soviet-allied Vietnam since Mr Chatchai took office in August and the premier has said he wants to transform neighbouring Indochina from a battlefield into a marketplace for Thai goods.

He places this rapprochement in the framework of detente for Asia which Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev called for in 1986.

Sitthi 'Cautious' on Thailand as Host

*BK1902035389 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
19 Feb 89 p 2*

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said he would like to be cautious about Bangkok playing host to the next round of Kampuchean peace talks.

Speaking before leaving Bangkok to attend the second Jakarta Informal Meeting, ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi said once the Vietnamese withdrawal with a definite timetable is agreed at JIM 2, the four warring Khmer factions should continue meeting.

With internal aspects of the Kampuchean problem to be solved among the factions, he said they should meet "anywhere, Paris, New York, Bangkok, whatever is their choice."

ACM Sitthi said he was not aware of Foreign Permanent Secretary M.R. Kasemsamoson Kasemsi's verbal proposal that Bangkok could host a meeting among the four warring Khmer factions after JIM 2.

"I wish to be very careful about Bangkok hosting such a meet, because once we do, we won't have time to work on other issues but Kampuchea."

Thailand should also clarify the matter with other ASEAN members, though at present they appeared to have no objection to the idea, he said.

France, as the first host of Kampuchea talks, should also be consulted, he said.

ACM Sitthi said Bangkok may be more favourable because of its location.

"It is closest for them to meet here. In case of short notice—for instance if they agreed to meet within a few weeks from now—the Foreign Ministry or the military can arrange that," he said.

Although the Khmer dialogue in Bangkok would contribute to the peace process, ACM Sitthi said Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan is keen that JIM 2 be a success.

He said the prime minister "does not seem to desire TIM 1 [first Thailand informal meeting]"

Chatchai, Laos' Kaysone Phomvihane Hold Meeting

*BK1702160189 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 17 Feb 89*

[Text] After arriving in That Phanom District [of Thailand's Nakhon Phanom Province] at 1000 today, His Excellency [H.E.] Kaysone Phomvihane, LPDR [Lao People's Democratic Republic] Council of Ministers chairman, and Mrs Thongvin Phomvihane, his wife, were intimately welcomed by H.E. General Chatchai Chunhawan and Khunying Bunruan Chunhawan.

The reception pavilion for the welcoming ceremony for H.E. Kaysone Phomvihane in That Phanom District was decorated with Lao and Thai national flags and banners with slogans saying: Friendship between the two countries will link the Lao and Thai hearts together; Welcoming H.E. Kaysone Phomvihane, LPDR Council of Ministers chairman.

At 1030, H.E. Kaysone Phomvihane and his wife and H.E. Gen Chatchai Chunhawan and his wife attended a ceremony to pay homage to the Phra That Phanom Pagoda and other religious ceremonies.

At 1110, H.E. Kaysone Phomvihane and H.E. Gen Chatchai Chunhawan jointly cut ribbons to officially open the Phra That Phanom Homage Fair. On the same occasion, H.E. Gen Chatchai Chunhawan and H.E. Kaysone Phomvihane took turns delivering speeches.

In his speech, H.E. Chatchai Chunhawan said: I am very happy to welcome H.E. Kaysone Phomvihane, who has sacrificed his valuable time to pay homage to the Phra That Phanom Pagoda—a sacred thing in the northeast and one of the most important relics linking the hearts of the Thai and Lao peoples. I am convinced that today's visit by H.E. Kaysone Phomvihane reaffirms the brotherliness between the Kingdom of Thailand and the LPDR. In this, the Mekong River can never become an obstacle preventing the peoples of the two countries from visiting each other.

H.E. Gen Chatchai Chunhawan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, continued: During my visit to Laos, I consulted with H.E. Kaysone Phomvihane on linking the two banks of the Mekong River with a bridge. The Thai Government has never ceased making efforts to contact the governments of several countries, encouraging them to have a part in building this bridge. Two weeks ago, Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke agreed in principle to foot the bills for the design and construction of the Thai-Lao friendship bridge. I firmly believe that the bridge we have been waiting many years for will

be constructed in the near future. As I said earlier, this bridge will enable people on the two banks of the Mekong River to visit one another easily and to increase their mutual trading activities. It will also help reduce transportation costs and will open an opportunity for the two countries to simultaneously carry out national development to fight against poverty together.

H.E. Gen Chatchai Chunhawan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, added: I intend further to strengthen relations between the peoples of the two countries. Therefore, I will take steps to see to it that establishment of a Thailand-Laos friendship association materializes speedily. My experience with the Thailand-China friendship association shows that the Thailand-Laos friendship association will become a link for people in the two countries to carry out exchanges in the social, economic, and technical fields. It will become a tool for managing mutual benefits shared by the two sides and a mechanism for the two sides to develop a more profound understanding of each other.

H.E. Gen Chatchai Chunhawan stressed at the end: I am confident that we are entering a new phase in the history of Southeast Asia in which wars and conflicts are only a thing of the past and will gradually fade from the memory of the peoples in this region.

In his speech, H.E. Kaysone Phomvihane, chairman of the Council of Ministers, said in essence: I and my party and a number of Lao people are very proud to have an opportunity to pay homage to the Phra That Phanom Pagoda together with H.E. Gen Chatchai Chunhawan and the fraternal Thai people. On this auspicious occasion, I would like to pay my respects to Reverend Phra Thamaracha Nurak, abbot of the That Phanom Temple and chief monk of Nakhon Phanom Province, and all Buddhist clergies attending this important fair.

On this occasion, I would like to pay high respect to H.E. Gen Chatchai Chunhawan and his wife and to convey our fraternity, affection, and solidarity to all the fraternal Thai people. The Phra That Phanom Pagoda is an ancient site that was built more than 1,000 years ago. The outer part of the pagoda was beautifully carved in artistic artwork by our people in ancient times. Moreover, according to its legend, this pagoda is believed to be a place where the relics of Lord Buddha are kept. No matter how much history has changed, the That Phanom Pagoda still stands majestically on its site and continues to command utmost homage from our two peoples.

We regard our participation in paying homage to this pagoda as an auspicious sign of the strengthening of true fraternity, affection, and unity between the Lao and Thai peoples. In the presence of this pagoda, let us pledge that we will do everything to the best of our ability further to strengthen the new pure relationship between Laos and Thailand. May the magic power of this pagoda serve further to consolidate and strengthen our unity and affection so that they will never be destroyed by any forces.

I am very pleased to participate in the ceremony to announce the formation of the Thailand-Laos friendship association and to open the border point between Nakhon Phanom Province and Khammouane Province. I would like to say that the establishment of the Thailand-Laos and Laos-Thailand friendship associations and the opening of the border point in Nakhon Phanom are all fruits of the joint communique jointly signed by H.E. Gen Chatchai Chunhawan and myself on 25 November 1988. I am of the view that the establishment of these two friendship associations in our countries is very important because they will serve to forge mutual understanding and genuine brotherhood between the peoples of the two countries. On this occasion, I would like to wholeheartedly hail the Thailand-Laos and Laos-Thailand friendship associations. May the two associations achieve success in fulfilling their goals.

I am also of the view that the opening of another border point in Nakhon Phanom Province today will bring joy not only to the residents of Nakhon Phanom Province and Khammouane Province, but also to the Lao and Thai peoples in general. This will create more favorable conditions for the Lao and Thai peoples to visit one another, make merit together, and carry out trade together so as to develop and peacefully coexist together in accordance with the overall trend in the world at present.

It can be said that on the basis of the implementation of the Laos-Thai joint communique signed on 25 November 1988, relations between our two countries have been consolidated and strengthened in many aspects. All this conforms to the needs and interests of the Lao and Thai peoples and constitutes a significant contribution to the creation of an atmosphere of negotiation and cooperation between the countries in this region.

Distinguished personalities and beloved fraternal Thai people, after liberating ourselves from foreign domination and experiencing a protracted war, the Lao people fully understand the value of independence and freedom. We have maintained strong aspirations to live in peace and build our country into a prosperous state enjoying friendly relations with all countries. The Lao and Thai peoples have maintained fine brotherly relations since ancient times. The peoples in the two countries strongly aspire to coexist in peace, maintain a friendly attitude toward each other, and oppose any acts undermining the Lao-Thai friendship. The LPDR has shown its correct stand and good intentions on several occasions—that is, it aspires to further develop and strengthen relations between the two countries on the basis of respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, equality, and mutual benefits as spelled out in the two joint Laos-Thailand communiqués signed in 1979 and the joint Laos-Thailand communique signed in November 1988.

We are of the view that all problems arising in relations between the two countries can be resolved and must be resolved through negotiation in the spirit of mutual

understanding and mutual respect. The Lao Government is ready to do everything to the best of its ability to increase the mutual understanding and faith between the two countries, thus creating favorable conditions for continuously strengthening economic and other relations between Laos and Thailand.

In conclusion, I wish to express my best wishes to His Majesty King Phumiphon Adunyadet, the Great. I wish him everlasting prosperity.

Appreciating the mutual friendship between the brotherly Lao and Thai peoples, I wish to stress: Mountains may crumble and rivers and streams may run dry, but Lao-Thai friendship will last forever.

On the same afternoon, H.E. Kaysone Phomvihan and H.E. Gen Chatchai Chunhawan also participated in the opening of a border point between Nakhon Phanom provincial town and Thakhek District in Khammouane Province. They were joined by a large number of the residents of Thakhek District and Nakhon Phanom provincial town. At 1600 today, H.E. Kaysone Phomvihan and his wife returned home.

Premiers Discuss Jakarta Talks

*BK1702144989 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
1300 GMT 17 Feb 89*

[Text] Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan has disclosed that LPDR Premier Kaysone Phomvihan said during a meeting with him today that he hoped all four Cambodian factions will participate in the second Jakarta informal meeting [JIM 2] in Indonesia. Kaysone Phomvihan said a Lao delegation will participate and hoped that the JIM 2 will generate good news.

According to Chatchai, today's 20-minute meeting with a team of Lao ministers in Nakhon Phanom discussed formation of a Thai-Lao friendship association, which will have Wong Phonnikon as president and Gen Kriangsak Chamanan as advisory chairman. He, himself, has applied for membership in the association. The meeting also discussed the appointment of Army Commander and acting Supreme Commander Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut as chairman of a committee for implementation of the Thai-Lao policy, whose concept will be similar to the joint Thai-Malaysian border committee.

Chatchai said the Lao premier told him that he received a letter from Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke about the Australian intention to help build a bridge across the Mekong River linking Nong Khai and Vientiane. The prime minister said that because several countries, such as France and Sweden, have indicated a desire to help build a bridge across the Mekong River, it is possible that more than one bridge will be built, maybe in Ubon Ratchathani.

Jointly Open Pagoda Festival

*BK1802025989 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
18 Feb 89 pp 1, 3*

[Text] The prime ministers of Thailand and Laos, for the first time in over a decade, jointly opened the annual Phra That Phanom pagoda festival in Nakhon Phanom yesterday.

Gen Chatchai Chunhawan and Kaysone Phomvihan, during the event in That Phanom district, discussed plans to build a bridge across the Mekong River and prospects for peace in Kampuchea.

The venue for their meeting is of significance to people on either side of the Mekong but poor relations between Thailand and Laos since 1975 had prevented Laotians from attending the festival marking Makha Bucha Day.

Mr Kaysone arrived by helicopter with his wife and a 10-member delegation including Thao Singkapo Sikhotchounnmani, chairman of the Lao Committee for World Peace, Unity and Friendship; Sisana Sisan, chairman of the Lao-Thai Friendship Association; Vice Interior Minister Khamphon Boutdakham and Vice Foreign Minister Thongloun Sisoulit.

On hand to receive the visitors were Khunying Bunruan Chunhawan, Navy Commander Adm Praphat Kritsanachan, Armed Forces Chief-of-Staff Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong, Education Minister Mana Rattanakoset, Prime Minister's Office ministers Bun-ua Prasetsuwan and Michai Ruchuphan, Agriculture Minister Sanan Kachonprasat and Nakhon Phanom Governor Mangkon Khongsuwan.

In an address, Mr Kaysone said the 2,000-year-old pagoda was in the hearts of Thai and Lao people regardless of changes in relations.

"In front of this sacred Phra That Phanom, we pledge to help each other build Thai-Lao relations," he said.

After the ceremony, the two leaders opened a permanent border crossing linking Nakhon Phanom and Tha Khek in Khammouane Province.

The ceremony was held at 1510 at the riverside immigration office and witnessed by thousands of people waving Thai and Lao flags and singing "Song Fang Khong" (the two sides of the Mekong River).

Mr Kaysone and his entourage left for Vientiane at 1610 after a 20-minute meeting with Gen Chatchai and Gen Chawalit at the city hall.

Gen Chatchai said he told Mr Kaysone Thailand was setting up a Thai-Lao Friendship Association. Laos has already set up a Lao-Thai Friendship Association chaired by Sisana Sisan.

He said the association, now in registration process, would be chaired by Wong Phonnikon, a former Nong Khai MP and former deputy foreign minister. Former Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan will be advisory chairman while Nakhon Phanom MP Wirawon Sithitham will be secretary.

Gen Chatchai said he also said Gen Chawalit had been appointed chairman of the Thai-Lao Border Committee.

Mr Kaysone said Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke had sent him a letter reaffirming Canberra's intention to finance construction of the Nong Khai-Vientiane bridge.

Gen Chatchai said many countries have shown interest in the project and there may be further talks about the construction of another bridge across the Mekong, possibly in Ubon Ratchathani.

Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan said he held a brief discussion with Vice Foreign Minister Thongloun Sisoulit about the repatriation of Lao refugees.

He said a Lao delegation will be in Thailand next month for talks about this matter with the presence of representatives of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

—Mr Kaysone will pay an unofficial visit to Thailand on March 15.

'Storm' Over Hun Sen Visit Continues

BK1902090589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
10 Feb 89 p 7

[From the "Imprint" column: "Storm Lingers Over Hun Sen"]

[Text] KHAO PHISSET [SPECIAL NEWS] said that the storm created by Hun Sen's visit to Thailand last month has not entirely subsided. This can be seen from a series of articles and opinion pieces by academics and conservatives which were carried by various publications.

But the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has not sat still. Lately, a senior Foreign Ministry official "leaked" a report to the press, saying that the other ASEAN members were not happy with the "unorthodox" diplomatic style of Gen Chatchai Chunhawan. Disturbed by the report, the prime minister made a hotline call to Saranrom Palace asking for a stop of what was described as the spread of news damaging the reputation of the premier.

As the dust has yet to settle, a report came in from Beijing, saying that Prince Sihanouk has agreed to visit Thailand in April at the invitation of Foreign Minister Sithi Sawetsila.

It is noted that Gen Chatchai is to visit Beijing in March. It is expected that the prime minister would meet the prince and ask him to visit Thailand as a guest of the Thai Government.

The prince has also decided to reassume the presidency of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

This is a new situation that Gen Chatchai and his advisers will have to face. For Prince Sihanouk, there is some weak points in Phnom Penh on which he can capitalise and play his part as a "stubborn boy." Of course, he will be more difficult to handle than Hun Sen.

Chatchai Fetes PRC Envoy; Beijing Visit Set

BK2002095389 Bangkok XING XIAN RIBAO
in Chinese 19 Feb 89 P 4

[Text] Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan, in his capacity as chairman of the Thai-Chinese Friendship Association, and Khunying Bunruan Chunhawan held a farewell party for outgoing Chinese Ambassador to Thailand Zhang Dewei at the Ambassador Hotel last night.

Prior to the party, Gen Chatchai told a meeting of members of the Thai-Chinese Friendship Association that he, concurrently as chairman of the Thai-Chinese Friendship Association, will lead a delegation to visit China on 14 March. So, he hoped that those who want to company him during his trip will sign up at Government House as of today so that the government can arrange the delegation and assure this will be convenient for the Chinese host.

Gen Chatchai is scheduled to officially visit China from 14 to 17 March.

Gen Chatchai hosted the party in honor of Chinese Ambassador Zhang Dewei after the meeting of the Thai-Chinese Friendship Association.

Vietnam

U.S. 'Operation Smile' Delegation Arrives

BK1802164089 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT
18 Feb 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb 18—A delegation of "Operation Smile" led by Dr. William Magee, founder of this U.S. humanitarian organization, arrived here today.

The delegation includes thirty doctors and medical workers. It is accompanied by a number of American journalists.

The delegation plans to perform here more than 100 operations on Vietnamese children with mouth defects.

The delegation was warmly received at the government guest house this afternoon by Acting Foreign Minister Dinh Nho Liem.

Minister of Public Health Pham Song gave a reception here this evening in honour of the delegation.

Plastic Surgery Cooperation With U.S. Reported
BK1902103589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 17 Feb 89

[Text] The Hanoi Plastic Surgeons Association headed by Prof Nguyen Duy Phan was established in early 1987. The association has 150 members, and its office is situated at the Hai Ba Trung Hospital's Plastic Surgery Department. It has organized monthly scientific seminars for some time. In 1988 its members performed 446 cases of plastic surgery. In early 1988 the association welcomed a visiting American surgeons delegation led by Prof (Constable). Both sides exchanged valuable experiences on plastic surgery.

Early this year another American surgeons delegation visited Vietnam. After working with cadres and members of the Hanoi Plastic Surgeons Association the American guests participated in seven cases of plastic surgery at the Hai Ba Trung Hospital.

Nguyen Co Thach AFP Interview on JIM 2 Cited
BK1702060389 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0413 GMT 17 Feb 89

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK February 17 Feb—Vietnam will not be tied to completing a troop withdrawal from Kampuchea by September if talks in Jakarta next week fail, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach told AFP in Hanoi Wednesday.

"If there is no agreement" at next week's informal talks between all Khmer factions, Hanoi and non-communist Southeast Asia "we will no longer be tied to a calendar and it will be for us to decide when the Vietnamese troops leave the country, Mr Thach said in an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

"If the Jakarta talks failed the Vietnamese withdrawal will take place outside the framework of a political solution," he added. Vietnam and Kampuchea announced on January 6 that all Vietnamese troops could be out of Kampuchea by September in case of a political settlement.

Mr Thach said he thought the Jakarta meeting should lead to an agreement, adding "I think there is a 50 percent chance that the talks end in agreement."

The Vietnamese foreign minister said that the uncertainty stemmed from the positions of the Kampuchean opposition factions and the countries supporting them.

"If we reach agreement, we will set a date for an international conference on Kampuchea," Mr Thach said.

Mr Thach said the parties were "not far from reaching a compromise on an international control mechanism" which the opposition leaders have said could supervise a Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea.

Mr Thach said a compromise was situated somewhere between the international peacekeeping force demanded by the opposition parties and the "international control mechanism" accepted by the PRK and its allies.

"The international control mechanism should respect the sovereignty of Kampuchea and not constitute an occupation force," he said. It should be charged with "monitoring the implementation of agreements and reporting violations and solutions to the signatories," he said.

"The position of the Kampuchan parties are still very far apart" on a political and military agreement, he said, adding that this represented the "major obstacles resolving the internal aspects of the problem."

Commenting on Prince Sihanouk's decision to resume the presidency of "the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea," Thach recalled that the prince has said to be an alliance with former Khmer Rouge Leader Pol Pot is a political suicide."

"Nobody can commit suicide twice," he added.

Jakarta Informal Talks, Cambodian Issue Reviewed
BK1702113589 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 17 Feb 89

[Station "article"]

[Text] In 2 days time the second informal meeting [JIM 2] on the Kampuchean issue will be held in Jakarta, Indonesia. The first Jakarta informal meeting [JIM 1] held in 1988 was considered one of the notable event in the year. The most important conclusion reached at JIM 1 is the linking of Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea with the prevention of the Khmer Rouge returning to power. In the last 7 months this conclusion has proven its realistic character. With the decision of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea on the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea by September this year in the framework of a political solution, public opinion can see the goodwill of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea who want to solve this controversial problem.

The remaining problem is to prevent the Khmer Rouge return to power. In other words, foreign aid to the opposing Kampuchean parties must be stopped. By now, public opinion has realized the necessity to prevent this threat. Even the Khmer Rouge and those who have nurtured them have openly declared not to take their sole leadership in Kampuchea. However, this is only word, there must be concrete and effective measures to

prevent this danger. People are always vigilant when they think about the genocide caused to this country by the Khmer Rouge 10 years ago.

Latest news relating to the Khmer Rouge cannot make the people forget this threat hanging over Kampuchea. At the refugee camp along the Thai-Kampuchea border the Khmer Rouge continued committing crimes against the Kampucheans and exposed their intention to return to Kampuchea. The Kampuchean know this threat more than anyone else, and they will not accept Pol Pot and other leaders of the butcher.

It is regrettable some people still want to use this blood-thirsty force in realizing their ambition. In a note to Kampuchean parties and concerned countries, Ali Alatas, foreign minister of Indonesia, the host country of JIM 2 pointed to the similarity and differences in seeking a solution to the Kampuchean issue, notably in the international aspect of this issue. There should be an equitable solution linking the Vietnamese troop withdrawal and the cessation of foreign interference and military aid to Kampuchean factions. For its part, Indonesia proposed that these processes must be carried out at the same time. These two problems have been discussed by the Soviet Union, China, and other countries in the region who shared the same views in several points, even Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila also said that JIM 2 should focus on the Vietnamese troop withdrawal and the ending of foreign aid to the Kampuchean parties.

The Chinese side, on many occasions, declared that it will stop giving aid to the opposing Kampuchean factions when Vietnam starts withdrawing its troops from Kampuchea. In fact, Vietnam has withdrawn three-fourths of its troops from Kampuchea and has made public a timetable for the withdrawal of the remaining. Public opinion has welcomed this goodwill of Vietnam. An early withdrawal of the remaining 50,000 Vietnamese Army volunteers depends on an early political solution to the Kampuchean issue. If the solution is not achieved, the troop withdrawal will take place outside this framework.

Certain developments in the world, especially the trend of detente and dialogue, have orientated people to suitable choice. An appropriate and equal solution to the Kampuchean issue, consisting of both international and internal aspects will be achieved at JIM 2 if all Kampuchean parties and concerned countries show their goodwill.

Vietnam will do its best for an early political solution to the Kampuchean issue by unilaterally declaring its troop pullout from Kampuchea, respecting the settlement of the internal affairs of Kampuchea reached by concerned sides without any imposition, and respecting independence and sovereignty of the Kampuchean people.

Indochinese Foreign Ministers Conference Held
BK1702161789 Hanoi VNA in English 1540 GMT
17 Feb 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 17—A conference of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea was held in Phnom Penh today.

Taking part, on the Kampuchean side were Hun Sen, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister; Dit Munti, first deputy foreign minister; Bo Rasi and Long Visalo, deputy foreign ministers; Cham Prasit, deputy minister of the Office of the Council of Ministers, and Long Kem, Kampuchean ambassador to Laos.

On the Lao side were Phoun Sipaseut, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister; Soubanh, deputy foreign minister; Pheli Khounlaleuk, Lao ambassador to Kampuchea; Soukhavon Keola, head of the First Department of the Foreign Ministry, and Bounkeut Sangsomsak, head of the Second Department of the Foreign Ministry.

On the Vietnamese side were Nguyen Co Thach, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister; Nguyen Xuan, Vietnam's ambassador to Laos, and Ngo Dien, Vietnam's ambassador to the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Foreign Minister Hun Sen opened the conference.

The participants exchanged views on the momentous changes of the situation in the world, the Asian and Pacific region, Southeast Asia and in the Kampuchea issue since the first Jakarta informal meeting. The conference also examined the favourable conditions and the obstacles to JIM-2 [the second Jakarta informal meeting], and discussed their cooperation to make JIM-2 a success.

Soviet Withdrawal From Afghanistan Hailed
BK1802154289 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 17 Feb 89

[NHAN DAN 17 February commentary: "Support the Afghan People's Just Cause"]

[Text] On 15 February the last Soviet Army volunteers withdrawal from Afghanistan to go home is an important event in the relationship between the fraternal Soviet and Afghan nations. This was an act full of goodwill which manifests the Soviet Union and the Republic of Afghanistan's consistent stance for a peaceful settlement of the Afghan issue and an end to the war that has raged for years in that country.

Everyone knows that the Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union have done their utmost to accelerate the process of seeking a political solution to the situation in Afghanistan. For almost a decade since the victory of the April Revolution the enemies have tried all sorts of tricks to prevent the Afghan people from following the chosen path, ignited the fuse of the undeclared war against the young republic, and caused untold suffering and damage to the Afghan people.

On the other hand, the Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union have persevered in peaceful efforts to gradually bring negotiations on the Afghan issue to a result acceptable to all sides involved. After signing the agreement on a solution to the situation in Afghanistan—called the Geneva Agreement on Afghanistan—the Soviet Union and the Republic of Afghanistan have scrupulously implemented their commitments.

The Soviet announcement of its specific pullout plan and its actual troop pullout from Afghanistan ahead of schedule are eloquent proof of the loyal, unswerving attitude of the signatory to the agreement.

Proceeding from national interests and the aspirations of its people, since the beginning of 1987 the Republic of Afghanistan Government has implemented a policy of national reconciliation that is becoming ever more successful and is welcomed by large segments of public opinion at home and in the world. Thousands of reconciliation committees have been established, thousands of armed opposition groups with tens of thousands of members have laid down their weapons to enter into dialogue with the revolutionary administration, hundreds of thousands of refugees have been repatriated, and thousands of prisoners have been released. All this testifies to the correctness and persuasiveness of the humanitarian policy that the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Republic of Afghanistan Government have implemented.

After the Soviet Army volunteers withdrew the Afghan leadership has called for dialogues with all representatives of opposition factions in order to settle internal problems and end the bloodshed. Large segments of public opinion have welcomed the new efforts of the Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, which continue to accelerate a peaceful, overall solution to the Afghan question and the situation around this country.

What has worried and made people vigilant is the other side's conservative stance and attitude lacking in goodwill. Even before the ink on the Geneva agreement was dry, the United States, Pakistan, and the opposition forces had broken their pledges. They increased their arms supply, indirectly sabotaging the Afghan people's life; advanced many irrational demands; smeared the good will of the Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union; and perpetrated many crimes against the Afghan people.

Even when the last procedures for the Soviet troop pullout were being completed, they tried to shift to an economic embargo with a view to smothering Kabul, and conducted psychological warfare to corrupt and dupe the Afghan people and world public opinion.

Those who intentionally refuse to listen to reason have not relinquished their plot to reverse the results of the national reconciliation policy in order to check the peaceful efforts of the Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. People of conscience vehemently condemn and demand that the United States, Pakistan, and the opposition forces be totally responsible for all of the consequences of their adventurous policy.

A new stage has been opened up in the Afghan people's just cause. The revolution's position and strength have been consolidated through the test of time. The Afghan people, enjoying wholehearted assistance from their Soviet brothers over the years, have put up a courageous struggle and obtained many successes in building their country and defending their independence and freedom. However, there are still difficulties and complexities on the road ahead that require the entire nation to further enhance the strength of its solidarity.

Yet, developments in the Afghan situation will depend largely on the practical activities of the sides involved in the Geneva agreement. The Vietnamese party, government, and people unswervingly support the Afghan leadership and people's correct stand in implementing their national reconciliation policy to bring peace to their country. Like the general public in the region and the world over, we wish for the sides involved to cooperate closely with the Soviet Union and Afghanistan in order to reach a peaceful, overall solution to the Afghan issue, creating conditions for the building of an independent, neutral, and nonaligned Afghanistan in the interest of peace and stability in the region and the world.

TASS Cited on Workers' Conditions in USSR

*BK1702100989 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 15 Feb 89*

[Text] According to TASS, more than 100,000 workers of fraternal countries are working in the USSR, including more than 60,000 Vietnamese workers. The Vietnamese workers work in coal mines, metallurgical factories, and textile, shoemaking, and car enterprises. They are paid during their apprenticeship and while they are learning the language. After this period they receive a salary plus a 20-ruble overseas allowance. Those who work in the Soviet Far Eastern Region receive other allowances for working in a difficult environment.

The director of a textile factory in the Far Eastern Region, where more than 200 Vietnamese women from Nghe Tinh Province are working, said: Vietnamese workers are well disciplined and very diligent. They normally exceed the daily plan norm by 120-130 percent. Their living conditions are fine.

Flora, Aquatic Studies Memo Signed With USSR
*BK2002090089 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT
20 Feb 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA February 20—A memorandum of cooperation on the research of flora and aquatic products has been signed between the Ecological Research Center under the Vietnam Institute of Sciences, and the National Botanical Garden and the Kirov Institute of Hydrobiology of the Soviet Union.

In a 5-year research program, the two sides will cooperate in studying the flora of the Nam Cat Tien preserve in the southern province of Dong Nai, and those rare species that are being endangered, and the proliferation of precious orchids in natural conditions. They will also jointly study rearing of shrimps, the growth cycle, survival rate, the selection of breeder shrimps, and shrimp feed.

Events Mark Anniversary of Pact With PRK

Essay on 'Close Relations'

*BK1702105589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
0015 GMT 16 Feb 89*

[Pham Thanh's essay: "The Close Relations Between Vietnam and Cambodia Over the Past 10 Years"]

[Text] The SRV-PRK Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation was signed on 18 February 1979. Ten years have elapsed and the PRK is now 10 years old. Compared with the history of a nation, it is a short time. Nevertheless, the achievements that the Cambodian people have scored during that short period are very great and comprehensive and have great revolutionary significance. These achievements indicate that the position and strength of the Cambodian revolution have been firmly strengthened with each passing day, thus guaranteeing conditions for the Cambodian revolution to continue to surge forward and successfully implement the PRK's policy for national reconciliation.

The Cambodian people's great and comprehensive achievements over the past 10 years on the political, military, economic, cultural, public health care, and educational fronts must be credited, first of all, to the hard work, dynamism, and resourcefulness of the Cambodian people under the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party's [KPRP] clear-sighted leadership. These achievements are also the fruit of the great solidarity, support, and assistance of Vietnam, the Soviet Union, Laos, other fraternal socialist countries, the world community, and peace- and justice-loving peoples all over the world.

In particular, the overall cooperation between Vietnam and Cambodia, and between Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos in the past 10 years has brought about considerable results. The economic, cultural, and scientific-technical cooperation between Vietnam and Cambodia in the past 10 years has not only enabled each country to meet the urgent requirements of life and production but has also

created favorable conditions for each country to carry out its national construction and defense and to draw experiences so the two countries can further promote overall cooperation in the near and far future.

Prompted by its desire to reach a political solution to the Cambodia issue, the PRK has repeatedly put forth many initiatives and stood ready for dialogues aimed at reaching national reconciliation in Cambodia and at creating an atmosphere of detente so as to turn Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, cooperation, and development provided that such political solutions guarantee peace, national independence, democracy, sovereignty, and territorial integrity for the Cambodian people and eliminate the possibility of the return of the genocidal Pol Pot clique to Cambodia.

In order to successfully implement the policy for national reconciliation and protect the revolutionary gains, the Cambodian people still have to experience more difficulties and complications in their struggle. Nevertheless, it is certain that under the KPRP's leadership, national reconciliation will be achieved. This is because this national reconciliation policy conforms with the common trend of the era and the earnest aspiration of the Cambodian people of all walks of life.

The PRK will make a worthy contribution to the common task of turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, cooperation, and development.

Paper Cited on Anniversary

*BK1802094989 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT
18 Feb 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 18—Marking the tenth anniversary of the Vietnam-Kampuchea Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation, the national paper NHAN DAN in an editorial today reaffirmed the Vietnamese people's determination to strengthen and safeguard the friendship, solidarity and allround cooperation between the two countries.

The paper says:

"Realities in the past ten years have vindicated the great significance of the treaty. The past ten years is a period of fine development of the militant solidarity and allround cooperation between Vietnam and Kampuchea on the basis mutual respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, and mutual assistance in the spirit of equality."

The paper continues: "Proceeding from its goodwill and high sense of responsibility toward the interests of the entire Kampuchea people, the People's Republic of Kampuchea has issued a national reconciliation policy, and has persistently worked for a correct political solution to the Kampuchea issue.

"The first informal meeting in Jakarta (JIM-1), the meetings between Hun Sen and Sihanouk, and between the Kampuchean parties in Paris, and the Thailand visit by Chairman Hun Sen in particular, have eloquently

demonstrated that the PRK's policy of national reconciliation is correct and creative, and conforms with the prevalent trend of our time, that dialogue is the correct way to find out an equitable solution to the Kampuchea issue, and that the issue must be solved by the Kampuchean people themselves. Along with the growth of the Kampuchean revolution, and by common agreement between the two countries, the rest of the Vietnamese Army volunteers will repatriate by September 1989 if a political solution is achieved. This is a manifestation of our goodwill and of the strength and position of the Kampuchean revolution. No force can stand in the way of the Kampuchean people in their march."

Army Paper Views Treaty

BK2002130789 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 18 Feb 89

[Article by Nguyen The Nghiep in 18 February QUAN DOI NHAN DAN: "The Relations of Friendship and Cooperation Between Vietnam and Cambodia Will Live Forever in Our Hearts"]

[Text] After freeing themselves from the Pol Pot genocidal catastrophe, within the tradition of neighborly solidarity and friendship, and on the basis of long existing mutual assistance between the two countries, our people have lent substantial, timely, and effective support and assistance to the Cambodian people in their national construction and defense. Hundreds of convoys of trucks have transported grain, food, saplings, and other essential commodities from Vietnam to help the Cambodians beat off famine and stabilize their lives.

With our assistance in technology, equipment, and raw and other materials, more than 50 factories and enterprises destroyed under the Pol Pot regime were restored. A large powerplant built in 1964 at (Chang Ang Prey) in the Phnom Penh suburbs was totally destroyed during the Pol Pot regime. After liberation, on 7 January 1979, assisted by Vietnam and Czechoslovakia, the powerplant resumed operation, promptly supplying electric power to the city. Cambodia's two major railroads were totally paralyzed. However, after nearly 9 months of restoration with the assistance of the Vietnamese railway sector, on 5 September 1979 the first train departed the capital of Phnom Penh for the port city of Kompong Som. Four months later the railroad between Phnom Penh and Battambang also resumed operation.

Kompong Som seaport, dead under the Pol Pot regime, was brought to life again. On 28 August 1980 the 10,000-ton Vietnamese vessel "Song Chu," carrying 2,300 metric tons of rice and a large quantity of other goods, arrived safely at Kompong Som port, making it the first foreign freighter to call at the port after liberation.

In light of the treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation, the relations of cooperation and mutual assistance between the two countries have developed comprehensively and profoundly. Many agreements on economic and cultural cooperation have been signed between the

governments, ministries, and central-level sectors of the two countries. All Cambodian provinces and cities have established sisterhood relations with counterparts in our country in order to assist each other to restore the devastated economy and exploit existing natural resources to help enrich their countries. Hundreds of cooperative projects in industry, agriculture, forestry, rubber, and fishing have been launched. Many of them have been completed and put into use.

In 1986 alone Ho Chi Minh City cooperated with Phnom Penh in surveying, designing, and building 10 projects. These include a radio broadcasting station, a paper mill with an annual capacity of 300 metric tons, storage for 20,000-metric tons of paddy rice, and river support dikes. Some 13 units of the city industrial, small industrial-handicraft, agricultural, marine product, and communication and transportation sectors have established joint ventures with various economic units of Phnom Penh in producing many items of goods to satisfy the need of consumption of the people and for export.

Assisted by Ho Chi Minh City's industrial sector, the Phnom Penh ship building and repair establishment has been able to build 100-tonnage and 200-tonnage barges. The Ho Chi Minh City trade sector has helped the Phnom Penh trade sector build a new trade center and supplied it with many goods to sell. In late 1986, the friendship store between the two cities opened it to customers with many items manufactured by the people of the two countries. The cadres and people of Cambodia have welcomed this.

In the fields of culture, literature, art, and sports, various art troupes of Ho Chi Minh City and Phnom Penh have given regular performance to serve the people in these two sister cities. Many soccer, volleyball, basketball, and boxing teams of the two cities have held frequent friendly matches and have exchanged views with or learned from experiences of each other.

The Siem Reap Level-III General School has been one of the splendid results of Vietnam-Cambodian relations of friendship and cooperation and a gift from Binh Tri Thien to its sister province of Oddar Meanchey. This school, which was built in early 1985, includes two rows of magnificent buildings with eight classrooms fully equipped with teaching and studying facilities. As a remote mountainous province, not a single level-III school had ever been built in Oddar Meanchey under various former regimes. Therefore, in the past, upon completion of their level-II education in the province, students who wished to further their studies had to travel all the way to the capital of Phnom Penh to attend level-III general schools. However, this would cost quite a lot of money and, as a result, many families could not afford to let their children continue their education.

Every time Comrade (Chea Pong Lin), the school principal, received foreign delegations visiting the school, he used to say: This magnificent educational establishment always reminds our teachers and students of the concern

and assistance of Binh Tri Thien Province, in particular, and of the fraternal people of Vietnam in general. The relations of friendship and cooperation between Cambodia and Vietnam will live forever in the hearts of the cadres and people of our province.

On the occasion of the PRK's 10th national day, Chairman Heng Samrin said that the achievements recorded during the past 10 years are linked to the substantial support and assistance of socialist and friendly countries in the world, as well as to the splendid results of the implementation of the Cambodia-Vietnam Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation.

Commemoration Month Ends

*BK2002084889 Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT
20 Feb 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA February 20—The Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Month (January 1-February 18) in honor of the 10th anniversary of the National Day of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the signing of the Vietnam-Kampuchea Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation Treaty has concluded here.

Present at the closing ceremony were Pham The Duet, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and of the party committee of Hanoi; Tran Tan, member of the party Central Committee and mayor of the city.

Kampuchean Ambassador to Vietnam Tep Henn and Lao Ambassador Bouasi Chaleunsouk were present at the function.

Addressing the ceremony, Ambassador Tep Henn highly appreciated the Vietnamese people's diversified solidarity and friendship activities during the month.

'High-Level' Indian Military Delegation Visits

*BK1802165289 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT
18 Feb 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb 18—A high-level military delegation of India led by General S.K. Mehra, general chief of staff of the Indian Air Force, arrived here today for a friendship visit.

It was received at the office of the Ministry of National Defence by Senior Lieutenant-General Doan Khue, general chief of staff of the Vietnam People's Army. Present on the occasion were Senior Lieutenant-General Dao Dinh Luyen, deputy general chief of staff; Major-General Tran Hanh, commander of the Vietnam Air Force, and other high-ranking officers.

Indian Charge d'Affaires D.J. Bell and military attache of the Indian Embassy Col. Chandreshwar Narain were also on hand. Welcoming the Indian guests, Senior Lieutenant-General Doan Khue stressed that their visit is a great encouragement to the Vietnamese people and

armed forces, and a new contribution to the further consolidation and development of the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and India.

Japanese Communist Party Official Pays Visit

*BK1802164889 Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT
18 Feb 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb 18—Y. Kitani, member of the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee and representative of his party in Vietnam, has recently paid a visit to Ho Chi Minh City.

He was received by Vo Tran Chi, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and secretary of the party committee for Ho Chi Minh City.

World Food Program Delegation Evaluates Projects

*BK2102043489 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1700 GMT 19 Feb 89*

[Text] A delegation of the World Food Program led by Mr (Theoval Anson) has arrived in Vietnam to evaluate the PAM-2651 project together with the Vietnam Institute of Nutrition. This 4-year project, which will be concluded in June 1989, involves \$24 million. The project has been launched at 108 wards and districts in 8 provinces and cities. To date, 117,000 babies from various nurseries, 100,800 mothers and 16,209 children of 15 years old and younger, who have undergone treatment at various hospitals, have been provided with nutritive aid under this project.

The World Food Program has provided Vietnamese mothers and children with 22,900 tonnes of grain, 5,550 tonnes of powdered milk, 6,880 tonnes of vegetable oil, 2,890 tonnes of sugar, and 1,300 tonnes of dried fish. This aid program has brought about concrete results. Pregnant women under the care of this program gained 3.1-4.6 kg during the last 3 months of pregnancy, while those who received no aid gained only 1.1-3.85 kg. The number of babies born with weights under 2.5 kg was reduced by 14-16 percent thanks to assistance provided by this program.

After concluding the PAM-2651 project the World Food Program will launch a new project in Vietnam called the "3844 project" worth \$25 million. This 3-year project, starting in 1990, will apply to all mothers in selected areas of key provinces and cities.

Food Joint Venture Set Up With Australian Firm

*BK1802095589 Hanoi VNA in English 0720 GMT
18 Feb 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 18—The China Vico Corporation of Australia and the Viet An Cooperative of Vietnam have established a joint venture named VIANCO specialising in food and spices for export.

The cooperative, with its product-spices much liked by customers at home and abroad, is the first collective unit to enter joint ventures with foreign countries.

With its initial capital of U.S. dollars 300,000 (200,000 from the Australian corporation and 100,000 from its Vietnamese partner) VIANCO will buy new machines to improve the quality of export food and spices.

It plans to export 400 [metric] tons of spices this year. Its initial working period is 15 years.

Radio Reports Food Shortage in Thanh Hoa

BK1802151989 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
0500 GMT 17 Feb 89

[Text] In January some 11,500 people in Nong Cong District of Thanh Hoa suffered a food shortage. The number of people facing food shortages in this district is likely to increase in the months ahead. To muster grain funds for the settlement of the food problem during the preharvest lean period, Nong Cong has procured 500 metric tons of paddy rice from various establishments and purchased more than 300 metric tons of dried manioc while quickly tackling problems concerning procedures and capital to exploit and transport 200 metric tons of rice and 200 metric tons of paddy from the south.

By paying attention to solving the food problem and stabilizing life one step further, the district has helped accelerate production. As of 10 February peasants in Nong Cong had planted 5th-month spring rice on 95 percent of the planned area. After the Tet festival they also planted anew 154 hectares of this rice to make up for the loss caused by cold weather, and regulated 33 metric tons of CR-203 rice to continue the sowing of late spring rice seedlings in the remaining area.

Report on Restructuring State Mechanisms

BK1802094089 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese
26 Jan 89 pp 1,4

[Text] Over the past 2 years, especially in 1988, cadres, committees, general departments, and other Council of Ministers' agencies have restructured their organizations on the basis of clearly determining the state management function of ministries and central sectors and the production and business functions of basic economic organizations, thus considerably streamlining the state structure. Some of the unnecessary intermediary, repetitive echelons have been eliminated and indirect administrative personnel have been reduced. Figures recorded at 31 agencies revealed that the number of departments has decreased by 40 percent. As of late 1988 localities throughout the country had completed restructuring and were operating according to the new structure. Provinces that previously had 34 services, sections, and committees, now have only 25 units after restructuring. District level offices and sections have decreased from 25 to 15. The number of offices and sections in various services has also decreased considerably, by half as compared to previous numbers.

A reduction of links and unnecessary intermediary levels has led to a decrease in nearly 10,000 cadres at department level, directors and deputies of services, and chiefs of various offices and sections. Noteworthy is the fact that the number of deputies at various levels has decreased by the thousands and the operation of many agencies, enterprises, and localities has not been upset at all. On the contrary, it has improved and the situation has become more stable.

It should be noted that ministries and localities have gradually determined clearly the functions, responsibilities, and standards of cadres based on their production and business tasks and work, and have referred to these standards to place and assign cadres rationally in each domain.

Through such restructuring, the administrative staff has been reduced by tens of thousands of persons calculated as follows: 10 percent in central agencies and localities, and about 20 percent in some provinces. These decreases have met only about half of the set requirements. Moreover, in many localities excess personnel resulting from this restructuring have not been reassigned properly, excluding the average one-third of this excess who retired, have been physically unfit for work, or gone abroad to work as export labor. Replacement of the remaining people has been a matter of real confusion. This situation is due to many causes, among them is the failure to establish the management structure in a uniform manner from the upper down to the lower levels and based on production, business, and management objectives. Moreover, the task of perfecting organization is being carried out at a time when life is still rife with difficulties. Although staff has been reduced, the burden on the state budget has not been alleviated.

Deriving from the above-mentioned results and limits, conferees generally reviewed their tasks over the past 3 days concerning the organization of nationwide administration in 1988. After analyzing the results achieved in the implementation of policies on restructuring state agencies, and in the building and consolidation of the administration at various levels, the conferees pointed out the causes and experiences acquired by some ministries, sectors, and localities, and set forth the main tasks for organizing administration from the central level down to local levels in 1989. They are to continually perfect the system of state management agencies and professional organizations, integrate well the arrangement of production and business units according to the new system, accelerate the settlement of excess personnel resulting from the streamlining of the structure to alleviate the burden on the state budget, concentrate on preparing for and organizing well the three-level elections for people's councils by the end of 1989, regularly care for and consolidate grass-roots administration, bring into play the role of professional organizations of the masses, take good care under various forms of organizational cadres of all ranks, and renovate those in charge of cadre tasks in order to fulfill the cadre planning requirements in close connection with life and surge forward to keep abreast of the requirements of the new tasks.

Vanuatu

Mutiny Trial of Former President, Others Opens

All To Plead Not Guilty

BK1902092289 Hong Kong AFP in English 0802 GMT
19 Feb 89

[By Peter Mackler]

[Text] Port Vila, Feb 19 (AFP)—Sacked Vanuatu President George Sokomanu and six others will plead innocent to mutiny and sedition charges when they stand trial Monday [20 February] for their December bid to replace the government, their lawyers said.

Jean Louzier, one of the three French attorneys from New Caledonia handling the defense, said they would not contest the facts of the attempt to oust Prime Minister Walter Lini.

But he said they would challenge whether a chief of state could be charged with criminal offenses for acts committed in what he thought was the exercise of his functions.

"There is very little precedent in the world for this," Mr Louzier told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE on the eve of the trial in the Supreme Court of this South Pacific republic.

Mr Sokomanu, 56, his 37-year-old nephew Barak Sope and the five others face up to life in jail if convicted of the most serious charge, inciting to mutiny.

The trial stems from an effort to rally Vanuatu's security forces to the five-man administration sworn in by the president December 18 to pave the way for early general elections.

The move capped a year-long power struggle between Father Lini, the 47-year-old Anglican priest who has held the premiership since independence in 1980, and his former ally Mr Sope.

"When you look at it, it is the president of the republic who circulated a circular to assure the loyalty of the Armed Forces," Mr Louzier said.

"If it was I who did it, it would be mutiny. But if it is the president, it is something else." He said he would challenge whether the president or those obeying him could be subject to a mutiny law he said was taken word for word from a 1797 British statute.

Mr Sokomanu, president since independence, was stripped of what was seen as a largely ceremonial post by the Vanuatu Electoral College last month.

Security was tight in the Vanuatu capital Sunday and radio broadcasts asked people to stay away from the 11-story Supreme Court building Monday.

A Solomon Islands judge, Gordon Ward, has been brought over to try the politically sensitive case.

It was Mr Sope's family who sought outside French lawyers for the trial, which may be heard in three languages: French, English and the native Bislama.

The defence received a file on their case only Tuesday and have had three sessions with their clients, who have been refused bail.

They had asked for a postponement till March 7, claiming they had had insufficient time to prepare the case, but were refused.

The prosecution has said it would call 18 witnesses to support its case. Mr Louzier said the defense would call no witnesses but rely on cross-examination.

Also on trial are the four other members of the abortive Sope government: opposition leader Maxime Cariot and his deputy Willy Jimmy and independents Frank Spooner and John Naupa.

The last defendant is Mr Sokomanu's private secretary John Kalotiti who allegedly helped distribute the circular seeking support of the police and para-military forces.

In addition to mutiny, the defendants are charged with sedition and other lesser offenses which carry a maximum of three to five years in prison.

The trial will be the latest episode in a long-standing political feud that has rocked the former joint British and French territory of New Hebrides.

In the years after independence, political lines in the 80-island archipelago with 145,000 people were drawn along linguistic lines between French and English speakers.

But the last year has seen the emergence of various splinter groups maneuvering for power on the basis of personalities rather than issues.

Fr Lini, Mr Sokomanu and Mr Sope, allies in the fight for independence, fell out.

Mr Sope was sacked as chairman of the ruling Vanuatu Party in June after leading an unsuccessful motion of no confidence in Fr Lini.

This sparked a series of confrontations, including the ouster of the entire opposition from Parliament, that culminated in the political coup attempt after by-elections consolidated Fr Lini's hold on the legislature.

The prime minister, partially paralyzed from a stroke suffered in 1987, has suggested that he might step down soon, perhaps as early as this year.

Former President Defiant in Court

BK2002040489 Hong Kong AFP in English
0401 GMT 20 Feb 89

[By Peter Mackler]

[Text] Port Vila, Feb 20 (AFP)—Sacked Vanuatu President George Sokomanu appeared in court Monday with six co-defendants at their mutiny and sedition trial and got into a tense standoff with rifle-wielding security forces.

"They've got the guns but I've got my balls," the former chief of state bellowed in anger over a police move to bar most of the public from the Supreme Court trial.

Mr Sokomanu, his nephew Barak Sope and five others face life in prison if convicted of all charges stemming from their December attempt to form a government to replace Prime Minister Walter Lini.

Monday was taken up with defense requests for preliminary rulings on several issues and testimony was not expected to be heard before Tuesday. Among the key points raised by the three-man team of French lawyers was whether Mr Sokomanu had the authority to dissolve Parliament as he tried to do on December 16. Another crucial defense argument was its contention that Mr Sokomanu could not be prosecuted for alleged offenses committed in the execution of his duties. Justice Gordon Ward, flown in from the Solomon Islands to handle the politically charged case, was considering whether the issues should be handled before the trial proper.

But most of the drama unfolded before the proceedings began in the rickety colonial-style courthouse guarded by about 20 police and a dozen para-military troops in helmets and combat gear. The defendants looked fit despite 10 weeks in prison without bail. Mr Sope, 37, sporting a salt-and-pepper beard he started after his arrest, appeared subdued. But the 56-year-old Mr Sokomanu, clad in a tan safari suit, was in a feisty mood as he strode into the courtroom where he saw his wife for the first time since he was taken into custody. He railed against the authorities for denying him family visits in jail and suggested that foreign powers in the region played a part in his downfall.

But he was most upset by the decision to post police roadblocks and keep the public—except for about 50 relatives of the defendants—away from the court Monday. "What are they frightened of? They have the guns. Bloody hell," roared Mr Sokomanu, jabbing the air furiously with a straw fan. At one point, he was standing on the courthouse porch yelling at a guard who was turning people away when Deputy Police Commissioner Harold Thompson tried to nudge him inside. As the paramilitary troops cocked their rifles, the former president stood his ground saying: "I am a free man. I am not found guilty yet." But he eventually wandered inside to join his co-defendants, including the four other members of the abortive government and Mr Sokomanu's private secretary.

Mr Sokomanu insists he swore in the five-man government under Mr Sope to pave the way for new general elections and restore political stability in Vanuatu. The former Anglo-French condominium, which became independent in 1980, had been rocked by a year-long power struggle between Father Lini and his ally-turned rival, Mr Sope.

The most serious charge facing the seven defendants is inciting to mutiny. It stems from an effort to rally Vanuatu's security forces to the rival administration after it was formed on December 18. But Fr Lini, the Anglican priest who has held the premiership here since independence, quickly reasserted control and jailed his opponents. Last month, the country's electoral college stripped Mr Sokomanu of the largely ceremonial presidency he had held since 1980.

Among those present at court Monday was Stuart Littlemore of the Australian section of the International Commission of Jurists who was observing the conduct of the trial. "We are here to demonstrate to those responsible the international community's interest in the matter and in due process," he said. Justice Ward, flanked by two local assessors who will decide the verdict, ruled after lunch that anybody could attend the trial within the seating limits imposed by the small courtroom. Monday's proceedings were in French and English, but attorneys said the native Bislama tongue might be added when testimony starts.

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